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## U.S. Feels Pakistani Atom Test Is Unlikely

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An intelligence report has concluded that Pakistan will be able to detonate a nuclear device within three years but is not likely to do so, according to administration and congressional officials.

This conclusion, the officials said, is contained in an analysis known as "Special National Intelligence Estimate 31-81." It was prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and completed last month.

Some reports have said Pakistan could detonate a nuclear device by the end of this year.

But intelligence officials say that Pakistan's reluctance to conduct an atomic test stems partly from President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq's unwillingness to jeopardize the Reagan administration's six-year, \$3.2-billion military and economic aid program.

According to the sources, the new study contends that Pakistan is likely to continue developing and stockpiling fissionable material that could be used in a nuclear device.

Continued development of Pakistan's nuclear program, analysts argue, is likely to prompt increasing suspicion and hostility from India. As a result, according to the report, Pakistan could face a growing threat of a preemptive strike by India against its nuclear installations by the end of this year.

India detonated an atomic device in 1974, but it maintained that its test was a "peaceful nuclear explosion," a distinction the United States does not accept.

The Reagan administration has argued that Pakistan can only be dissuaded from conducting a nuclear test if it would jeopardize a strong security relationship with the United States. The new estimate tends to support this claim.

The estimate's conclusion is privately disputed by some foreign policy analysts, who say they doubt Pakistan will be willing to forgo a demonstrable nuclear weapons option, in light of the 1974 test by India.

They also expressed concern about President Reagan's strong demonstration of support for the government in Pakistan, which they argue is unstable.

India and Pakistan are scheduled to hold talks on a security pact in New Delhi on Friday. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan is expected to discuss proposals for a nuclear-free zone with his Indian counterpart, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The discussions are being closely followed by officials at the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, which monitors nuclear plants. The agency has been pressing Pakistan unsuccessfully to permit the installation of additional cameras and measuring devices to improve safeguards at a 135-megawatt nuclear reactor near Karachi.

The agency made its request after it detected anomalies and irregularities at the reactor, which is capable of producing plutonium for atomic weapons. There is no evidence that Pakistan has been diverting fuel from its civilian reactor for nonpeaceful purposes. But the agency expressed concern in September that its monitoring arrangements were no longer adequate.

The India-Pakistan talks and the agency's effort to improve safeguards are of concern to the Reagan administration, which persuaded Congress last month to approve \$100 million in aid for Pakistan, a downpayment on the six-year program.



Marchers in Geneva protest the placement of nuclear arms in Europe and superpower actions in Poland and El Salvador.

## U.S. Links Arms Talks, Soviet Role in Poland

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has formally linked progress in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union to Moscow's involvement in what officials here called "the continuing repression of the Polish people."

Administration officials say they are planning several measures, including a prolonged recess of the Madrid talks on East-West cooperation, to demonstrate opposition to the crackdown in Poland.

Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said Friday that the administration's "interest in meaningful arms reduction negotiations, including reductions in strategic arms, is undiminished." But he said talks on reducing strategic nuclear arsenals "cannot be insulated from other events."

He said that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. "has emphasized that the continuing repression of the Polish people — in which Soviet responsibility is clear — obviously constitutes a major setback to the prospects for constructive East-West relations."

Another Step

"There can be no question," he said, "that the climate of East-West relations in turn has a serious effect upon the prospects for moving forward in arms control."

In linking progress in all arms control negotiations to Poland and East-West relations, Mr. Fischer went further than the administration officials who commented Thursday on Secretary of State Haig's scheduled meeting in Geneva Tuesday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

Those officials said Mr. Haig would probably not agree, as initially expected, to a joint statement setting a date for the start of Soviet-American negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear arsenals because of anger over Soviet support for the martial law regime in Poland. The arms talks had been expected to begin in March.

Mr. Fischer's statement suggested that, in addition to delaying an announcement on the beginning of strategic arms talks, the Polish crisis was threatening the negotiations in Geneva on reducing or eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The talks on medium-range missiles, which began on Nov. 30, have been strongly endorsed by other Western governments. Those governments feel the negotiations

are important in convincing the European public that the West is making an effort to negotiate limits on weapons while going ahead with plans to deploy new generations of U.S. missiles.

U.S. officials have declined to discuss what consequences the Polish situation could have for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, such as whether United States might suspend the negotiations. Mr. Haig previously said that those talks were so important that they were in a special category, exempt from normal East-West concerns.

By linking the strategic arms talks to Soviet activities in other areas, Mr. Haig is reviving the "linkage" concept that was strongly advocated by President Reagan and Mr. Haig early in the administration — but that has not been stressed in recent months.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Haig, in his talks with Mr. Gromyko, also planned to make a major issue of Soviet military supplies to the Caribbean area. The United States has become concerned about the recent shipment to Cuba of about 10 advanced MIG-23 fighter-bombers.

The Madrid conference is scheduled to resume on Feb. 9. Administration officials disclosed Saturday that they were urging the Western allies to adopt a plan under which the conference would concentrate for a week to 10 days on Western charges of Soviet breaches of the 1975 Helsinki accords, then recess until September or October. It would make no sense for the West to negotiate new agreements at Madrid, U.S. officials said, while the Soviet bloc was violating existing accords.

Under conference procedures, a unanimous vote is required to suspend the talks. U.S. officials are confident, however, that agreement by the allied group would leave the Soviet bloc no choice but to accept a suspension.

At the same time, the administration intends to seek a resolution condemning the crackdown in Poland when the United Nations Human Rights Commission meets Feb. 1 in Geneva.

Haig Is in Geneva

GENEVA (UPI) — Mr. Haig arrived in Geneva Sunday for the meeting Tuesday with Mr. Gromyko. Mr. Haig is scheduled to fly to Jerusalem Wednesday and from there to Cairo on Thursday.



Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, taking part in a Warsaw church service within the last week.

## Archbishop Says Poles Have a Right to News

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said Sunday in a sermon broadcast over national radio that Poles have the right to honest information in the government-controlled mass media and the right to know why they were being deprived of civil liberties.

The sermon was followed by a pastoral letter drawn up last week by the Polish Conference of Bishops, the top collegiate body of the church, that warned of the dangers of civil war and insisted on the workers' right to organize independent trade unions.

The two things indicated that the powerful voice of the church hierarchy was united in an effort to bring intense pressure to bear on the military regime one day before Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's leader, is to deliver a major address to parliament.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who heads the Communist Party, the government and ruling Military Council of National Salvation, is expected to present the outlines of a program for economic reform and political changes. But he is not likely, according to informed sources, to declare an immediate end to the martial law that was imposed Dec. 13.

After the initial shock of the

military takeover there are now signs that the suspended Solidarity free trade union is organizing itself underground and that the authorities are floundering in their efforts to develop a program for government that would be widely supported.

Reports Increasing

There has been a steadily increasing flow of clandestine publications from Solidarity. While some are just crudely typewritten statements and others are well-printed bulletins, they provide a growing body of reports of anti-government petitions, production problems in factories and instances of police repression and brutality throughout the country.

Among them is a letter to Pope John Paul II from Solidarity leaders in Krakow, the pontiff's home town. It pledges that the union will do everything in its power to avoid terrorism and expresses fear that the government will charge that such a campaign is under way so that it can launch a reign of terror.

In his sermon Sunday, Archbishop Glemp relied upon a privilege won for the church by Solidarity in its initial strike in August, 1980 — the right to have Sunday Mass broadcast to the nation. Speaking from Holy Cross

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## French-Soviet Gas Deal Signed Despite U.S. Plea

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — France has signed a major natural-gas contract with the Soviet Union over strong objections by the Reagan administration, which fears the deal will make Europe dangerously dependent on Soviet energy and help Moscow's defense effort.

The United States is already trying to delay construction of a new 2,800-mile (4,500-kilometer) pipeline to transport the gas from Western Siberia into France, Germany, Italy and several other European countries. It has refused permission for the General Electric Co. to export crucial parts for the huge turbine-powered compressor stations needed to pump the gas along.

Saturday's agreement, signed only a few days after President Reagan urged the Western allies to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the military takeover in Poland, provides for France to purchase about 8 billion cubic meters of Siberian natural gas a year for 25 years, with the first deliveries starting in 1984.

As a result, the amount of France's natural gas supplied by the Soviet Union is expected to rise from about 15 percent to between 32 percent and 40 percent by 1990, depending on how much gas is purchased from other suppliers. In overall terms, however, the Soviet Union's share of total French primary energy supplies will only increase from about 3 percent to 5 percent by the end of this decade.

Price Is Not Announced

West Germany has already agreed to purchase about 10 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas from the planned new pipeline over the same period, raising its dependence on Soviet gas from 17 percent to about 30 percent.

Italy has signed up to buy a lesser quantity, and Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands are still negotiating with the Soviet Union for Siberian gas supplies.

Although the French refused to

disclose the price they are paying for their Soviet gas, West Germany is believed to have agreed to pay \$4.65 per million British thermal units, the internationally accepted measurement of the energy contained in natural gas. A million Btu is equivalent to about 28.5 cubic meters (1,000 cubic feet) of gas.

Western experts estimate the Soviet Union could be earning an additional \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year in foreign currency by 1990 if it succeeds in selling the 40 billion cubic meters of gas that it hopes to provide Western Europe annually by then.

U.S. officials expressed disappointment at the French decision, especially as they had hoped that France might agree to buy less than the full 8 billion cubic meters a year as a gesture of disapproval of the Soviet-backed military takeover in Poland.

In a sharply worded editorial Saturday, the French afternoon newspaper Le Monde, which generally supports France's new Socialist government, attacked the decision to sign the gas contract now, saying it showed France opposed to the military takeover that "they have nothing to expect, save charitable gestures, from the Western countries now."

Reagan's Efforts

Since he came to office last year, President Reagan has been trying without success to persuade the West Europeans to cancel their plans to import more Soviet natural gas. The administration argues that the planned gas pipeline, linking Siberia with Europe's industrial heartland, represents a huge new jugular vein to which the Soviet Union might one day hold a knife.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials say the big increase in foreign-currency earnings that the Soviet Union expects from its gas sales to Europe will help sustain Moscow's military buildup by enabling it to purchase more strategically valuable goods in the West.

The Europeans have replied that the whole deal will increase their collective dependence on Soviet natural gas only from about 15 percent today to between 20 per-

cent and 25 percent by the end of the decade. They also have pointed to the valuable contracts their industry has secured for building the new pipeline at a time of rising unemployment.

Reaction in Washington

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The French decision not to cut back on the planned purchase of Siberian natural gas was viewed by Reagan administration officials Saturday with disappointment.

The State Department was apparently caught by surprise by the announcement. As a result, there was no immediate official comment other than a terse reminder that "our position on this question is well-known."

Privately, officials said that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had earlier tried to persuade the French either to delay signing the deal or to cut back on the quantity to be imported as a show of French opposition to the military crackdown in Poland.

France has been one of the most outspoken of the Western allies against the imposition of martial law in Poland, but it has not taken any economic steps similar to the sanctions imposed by the United States against the Soviet Union on Dec. 29.

Strauss Urges Bonn Review

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of West Germany's conservative opposition, has declared that Bonn's role in helping the Soviet Union to build the gas pipeline should be urgently reviewed because of the events in Poland.

In an interview with the Sunday newspaper Bild am Sonntag, he said that "as part of overall measures against the military dictatorship in Poland and its controllers in Moscow, this deal should be urgently reviewed."

He added, "Moscow wants to use this huge deal primarily to expand, with Western know-how and money, the supply network that is so important for its troops, both in the Soviet Union and in the Warsaw Pact countries."

## Grain Output Unreported in Soviet Study

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government has issued its annual economic report for 1981, and it confirmed previous indications of a gloomy year on most fronts.

In a break with precedent, the report, issued Saturday by the government's Central Statistical Administration, omitted altogether the size of last year's grain harvest, suggesting that the figure is so low as to be politically embarrassing.

Among explanations put forward by Western diplomats for the omission of the grain figures was a reluctance to give the United States a propaganda lever at a time of tension, particularly in view of the threat of a new grain embargo in retaliation for Moscow's military crackdown.

In the generally mediocre economic performance in 1981, the production of natural gas seemed to offer some consolation to Soviet planners, particularly in view of an expected increase in lucrative gas sales to Western Europe in the 1980s.

Gas production, for which growth is now coming almost entirely from the huge Arctic fields

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## NATO Officials Warn Of New Poland Moves

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Western Europe has joined the United States in warning of possible new steps in the "immediate future" against Poland and Soviet authorities as a result of what the NATO governments termed a recent worsening of the situation in Poland.

Among the options being pursued, according to a U.S. and European officials meeting Saturday in Brussels, was a tightening of credit terms for government loans to the Poles and the Russians.

In Washington, meanwhile, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, said Saturday that "problems like Poland poses are not the kind that NATO was conceived to address, and therefore its response to these problems should not be conceived of as raising fundamental questions about the alliance."

The NATO announcement in Brussels represented an early but limited follow-up to the intentions signaled by NATO foreign ministers on Jan. 11 to identify and examine certain "national possibilities" for response to Warsaw's imposition of martial law last Dec. 13. The United States imposed trade and diplomatic sanctions last month on both Moscow and Warsaw.

The measures put into effect by

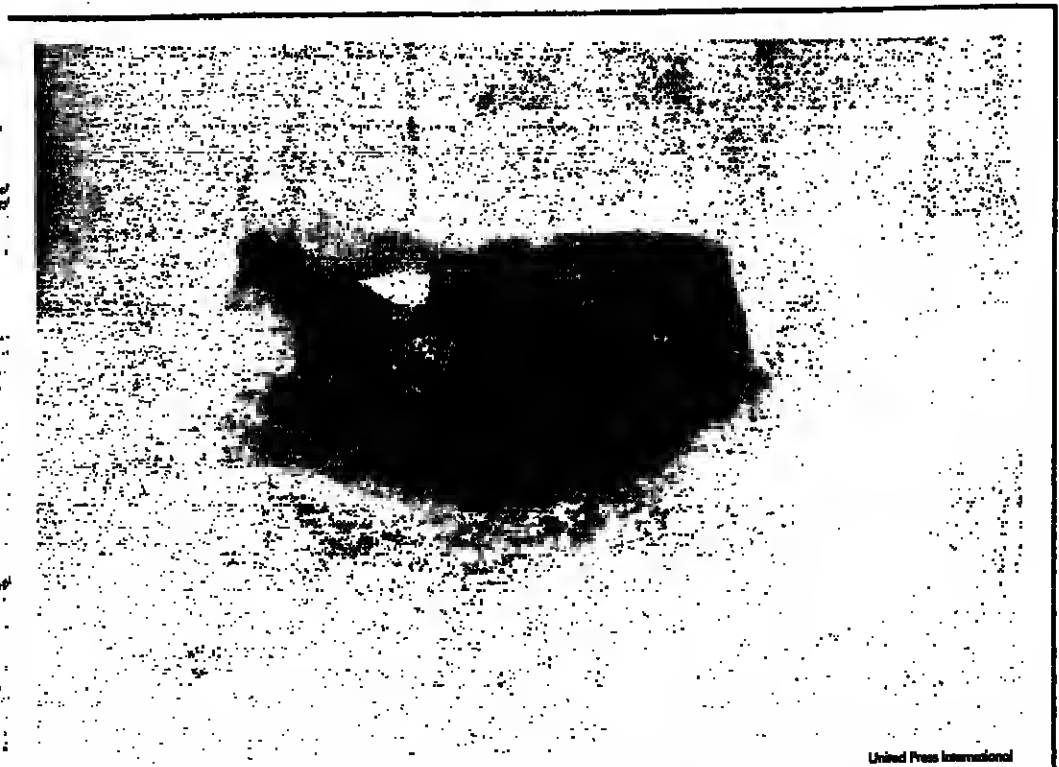
the NATO countries so far — or those said to be under consideration for the near future — still do not strike at major East-West trade connections.

A NATO statement issued after Saturday's meeting said: "The allies agreed that the situation in Poland has worsened since the ministerial meeting of Jan. 11, and they deplore the absence of convincing signs that the repeated promises of a return to the policies of national renewal and genuine reforms ... are not being carried out. On the contrary, the Polish authorities, supported by the Soviet Union, continue to ignore the true aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the Polish people."

The timing and substance of announcements of specific actions by NATO countries in response to the Polish crisis were said to be up to individual member governments. But U.S. officials said some announcements might be made by European members after a meeting Monday and Tuesday of Western foreign ministers. They are to review food aid to Poland and East-West trade restrictions at that meeting.

Unanimity in NATO has been reported on just one protest action: All member governments have said they will send their for-

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RECORD STORMS — Minneapolis was buried over the weekend by a blizzard, and much of the rest of the United States was struck by storms that one meteorologist said broke 100-year records. Parts of Minnesota were under more than 40 inches of snow. Details, Page 3.

## Western Protectionism Alarms Trade Officials

This is the first in a series.

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The wave of protectionism spreading among Western industrial nations is complicating efforts to pull the world economy out of recession and may be heading off control, many analysts warn.

"We are facing a situation as potentially dangerous as the 1930s," said an official of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. "Examples of neo-protectionism are becoming entrenched or spreading in the United States, Europe and Japan."

He added, "Worse yet, the long-established rules of liberalizing trade are no longer being respected, which means our policy-makers cannot get a grip on the situation — aggravated by recession and growing unemployment."

Stagnation in Trade

Further gloom came from a senior official of the World Bank. "Frankly, a lot of people in the international agencies have panicked," he said. "Our governments simply are not moving to liberalize trade. ... There is no public interest for liberalizing trade and virtually no active lobbying from consumers, labor groups or the multinational companies."

Renewed protectionist practices certainly will not halt world trade. The Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade recently reported that 1980 trade volume among

its 87 members rose 1.5 percent to \$2 trillion. In 1979, trade volume rose 6 percent from the year earlier.

But since last summer, mainly because of economic slowdown in industrial and developing countries, overall trade has stagnated. In the view of many policy-makers and economists, protectionism could dampen or seriously endanger the modest recovery expected next year for the OECD industrial nations.

"Despite past liberalization efforts, nearly 50 percent of world trade is now under protective restraints and that proportion is growing," said Jan Tumlir, an American and the director of GATT's economic department. "The expected economic recovery will not help reverse the trend."

Officials in government and private policy-making circles interviewed recently in Western Europe and Washington pointed to similar trends, which France's Institute for International Relations in its coming annual report has called "the return of economic nationalism." Among the trends are:

- Greater reliance on government subsidies in business important sectors of the economy, particularly in such export industries as agriculture and textiles. The Common Market's generous subsidies to European steel companies are a major example.

- Mounting political pressures to negotiate cartel-like arrangements between strong importing and weaker exporting nations. This can be seen in the recently concluded interna-

tional multifiber agreement, which gives developed countries the right to impose controls on textile imports, particularly from the big textile producers in Asia.

- National development plans aimed at reducing dependence on imports by injecting capital and modern technology into certain industries. France, for example, is striving to "reconquer" such domestic markets as machine tools, shoes and toys.

- Emergence of a tough vocabulary among policy-makers to justify protectionist approaches. U.S. officials now speak of "reciprocity," while Europeans describe "industrial protection systems."

- Filing of record numbers of cases of violations of long-established trading rules, notably at GATT and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris. Officials say these filings reflect only a small fraction of the problem.

A growing number of parties in trade disputes are simply bypassing the settlement machinery, according to officials. "Protectionism is no longer turning up at the borders so much, but within countries, and the measures are increasingly difficult to tackle — the European subsidies, Japanese procurement programs, threats by U.S. farm lobbies in subsidy exports," said a senior European ambassador who specializes in trade.

Officials at ICC headquarters in Paris reported that an increasing number of com-

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## INSIDE

### H.K. Unrest

In Hong Kong, recent disturbances marked by anti-Western sentiment seem to have been neither Communist-inspired nor aimed at the colony's British officials. Instead, observers feel, they were a reflection of mounting social tensions. Many community leaders now fear the colony's long-term stability is threatened. Page 5.

### Guatemala Crisis

Barred from U.S. military assistance because of its human rights record, Guatemala's hard-pressed army is keeping itself supplied with vital equipment through loopholes in U.S. laws. Page 5.

### Hypertension

The usefulness of some type of drug treatment for hypertension, the mildest form of high blood pressure, has been confirmed in four studies, according to a recent report. Page 6.



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## Vote Favoring Nuclear-Free Zone Puts Schmidt, Local Party at Odds

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel received a symbolic political slap over the weekend when their local Social Democratic Party organization, against the leaders' objections, voted for a motion favoring establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe.

The vote, passed on Saturday by a large majority at the convention of the Hamburg regional party organization, was described by its supporters as a signal to show that "we in Europe want to turn our backs on nuclear weapons."

Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Apel, whose homes and parliamentary seats are in the Hamburg elec-

tion district, addressed the meeting here Friday night and Saturday.

Mr. Apel described a nuclear-free zone as unrealistic and said that support for the motion meant the "removal of the armament hall" of a NATO decision in December, 1979. It was then that the alliance announced its plans to station Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe to counter a buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at European targets.

Deployment of the missiles at the end of 1983 hinges on the results of talks now going on in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing the total number of medium-range missiles.

The convention voted for the

nuclear-free motion in spite of Mr. Apel's assertion that it was meaningless because Soviet missiles placed behind the Ural Mountains would still be able to destroy a nuclear weapon-free Western Europe. Mr. Schmidt had stressed that without the NATO missile program, the Soviet Union would have no incentive to discuss reduction of its forces.

The motion adopted in Hamburg will be brought to the floor of a special party meeting scheduled for April in Munich. The decision was in line with a general trend of resistance within the party's regional organizations to the deployment of new NATO missiles in Europe. Last month, in spite of a speech to delegates by Mr. Schmidt, the Social Democratic organization in the northern state of Bremen called for the immediate halt of preparations for stationing missiles in West Germany.

A debate and a vote on the missile issue had been expected at the Munich convention, but the national party leadership said in November that the start of talks in Geneva removed the necessity of a vote on whether the Social Democrats should continue to support the NATO plan. It now appears, however, that it will be increasingly difficult for Mr. Schmidt and his allies to avoid an open battle on the issue at the convention.

60-40 Edge Seen

The party leadership believes it has about a 60-40 advantage in any potential vote at the convention, but the regional party meetings suggest the margin for maneuver may be narrower. Mr. Schmidt said last May that he would resign if the party failed to back him in his support of the NATO decision.

Newspapers close to the Social Democratic Party, as well as its own press service, gave details Saturday of a motion on security issues that the party leadership plans to make in Munich in an attempt to win back the dissenting voices.

The reports said that the party would suggest a moratorium on the deployment of short-range missiles, such as the Soviet SS-20. It would also urge that French and British nuclear weapons be included in further considerations of the East-West power balance in Europe. But the reports said the motion would avoid proposing that French and British weapons be involved in the Geneva talks, which involve U.S. and Soviet missiles alone.

These proposals fall far short, however, of the demands of the forces in the party that are resisting the NATO decision. The Frankfurt Rundschau, the national newspaper with the closest ties to the party organization, said the recommendations were hardly likely to win over the dissenters.

Austrian Post for Waldheim

VIENNA — Kurt Waldheim, the former UN secretary-general, will become a special envoy for Austria at international conferences, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has announced.



WHEN YOU TELL 'EM BACK HOME HOW YOU "REINED" IN IRELAND, SAVE SOME IRISH POUNDS ON THE CALL.

The Irish have a way of making you feel like a queen. They put you up in one of their ancient castles. Invite you to lavish medieval banquets at night. And show you the most beautiful countryside in the world by day—in a jaunty cart, no less (with you holding the reins). But before you share it all with the folks back home, check out these pound-saving tips.

### SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save.

### SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

### SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many

countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

### SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunty cart.



Reach out and touch someone



Adm. James G. Storms 3d, second from left, at an Armistice Commission meeting.

## UN Invites China, North Korea to Watch Maneuvers

United Press International

PANMUNJOM, Korea — The U.S.-led United Nations Command has invited North Korea and China to observe a joint U.S.-South Korea military exercise — code-named Team Spirit 82 — in a gesture aimed at easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

At a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, U.S. Rear Adm. James G. Storms 3d, representing the UN Command, also expressed hope that North Korea would present a reciprocal invitation but Communist officials jeered at the proposal.

The UN command proposal, made Saturday, is unprecedented in the history of the Korean armistice signed in 1953 by the command, North Korea and China. The invitation, Adm. Storms said,

is for senior North Korean and Chinese armistice delegates, in the company of Polish, Czechoslovak, Swedish and Swiss members of the Korean peace-keeping group, to observe war games scheduled for February and March. North Korean Army Maj. Gen. Han Ju-kyong, the chief Communist negotiator, burst into laughter upon hearing the UN proposal and mumbled in Korean, "You aggressors." The UN command informed North Korea last month of the exercise, asking Pyongyang to follow suit by disclosing in advance its scheduled military war games. The gesture came shortly after an extensive North Korean war exercise that alarmed U.S. forces so much that Airborne Warning and Controls System flew over the Korean peninsula and 7th Fleet warships sailed into Korean waters.

## Hoping for Break in Polish Crisis, U.S. Is Not Encouraging Refugees

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has chosen not to encourage the 50,000 Poles who have flooded Austrian refugee centers to come to the United States according to a high-level U.S. official.

The policy has angered Polish-American groups and troubled the Austrian government, but the administration official said it is part of a quiet effort to obtain a loosening of the martial law that was imposed in Poland on Dec. 13.

"We don't want to create the impression that the situation in Poland is irretrievable," said the official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. "There is no point in contributing one way or another to the impression that the situation has moved to a point where it is locked in ice."

The exodus of Poles to Vienna ended with the military crackdown, but it left Austria with a refugee problem that cost \$60 million last year and shows few signs of easing.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has made a \$2-million grant to Austria, but Gary Perkins, the U.S. director of the refugee office, said, "This does not even begin to cover the costs."

Austria is less concerned about the cost of the refugees than about their final destination.

"We are happy for every dollar we get," said an Austrian Embassy official in Washington, "but our concern is that these people move on to the final country of settlement."

According to the Austrian government, 29,000 Poles applied for political asylum in Austria last year. An additional 20,000 came to Austria but have not applied for asylum.

The UN refugee office approached 24 countries on Dec. 30 to appeal for help in settling the Poles. The response has been modest, but Mr. Perkins said: "It is generally like this when you start to resettle people.... You simply have to keep appealing and keep working on the situation. We are certainly hopeful."

In response to the Polish situation, the United States has raised the ceiling on refugees from all of Eastern Europe to 9,000 this year, twice as many as for 1981.

"That definitely is a very significant step," said the Austrian official, "but, given the number of Poles in Austria, we would be happy if their number were further increased."

U.S. officials say the allotment can be increased if necessary, but the United States is not actively seeking refugees.

Democratic Rep. Toby Moffett of Connecticut, who visited Austria this month, said: "We found that the long-held view of the United States as a country that opens its arms to others has virtually disappeared."

### Effort Sufficient

Administration officials contend that the U.S. effort and allotment are sufficient.

"Nobody is beating down our door," said Richard D. Vine, director of the State Department's Bureau of Refugee Programs. Jerome L. Hagan, office director of the program, said 90 percent of the Poles who applied to the United States were being granted refugee status. At times in 1981, he said, the rate was only 50 percent.

But Polish-American leaders have said that the United States has been slow to welcome Poles. "Poles happen to be 'more containable,'" said Leonard F. Walentynowicz, a former State Department official and a director of the Polish-American Congress. "They are not jumping on boats and going into the ocean and risking their lives like the Vietnamese. The United States can be more hospitable than it has been so far."

U.S. officials say that such a policy would jeopardize hopes of a swift loosening of martial law. According to this line of thinking, any effort to encourage large numbers of Poles to seek asylum in the United States might lead the Polish leaders or the Soviet Union to tighten martial law.

## Glemp Says Poles Have Right To Accurate Media Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

Church in Warsaw, he said his intention was to provide consolation to a suffering people. He told Poles to be calm, resolute and above all not to despair. He drew parallels to the sufferings of the apostles and said that it was difficult, but necessary, to be patient "when everything is in pain."

The church, he said, was doing everything it could to help the thousands of people interned, and clergy members and bishops had visited detention camps to bring "the word of God."

Though couched largely in religious metaphors, the sermon carried political messages. Consolidation, the primate said, rested ultimately upon the liberating power of truth. For this reason, neither the rulers nor those they ruled should be subjected to insult and ridicule.

There must be honest information in the mass media, he said. And people who are deprived of their liberty or forced to leave their work should be told why.

Since martial law, the church has assumed a pivotal role as a potential mediator between the government and detained Solidarity leaders, including Lech Walesa, leader of the union. But as hopes for progress in any such talks have faded, the church has become increasingly outspoken against abuses of power by the government.

One sign that the government was hardening its political line came Saturday when Ryszard Reiff, a member of the parliament, was dropped as president of Catholic association called PAX. Originally cooperating closely with Poland's Communist rulers, Pax remained at a distance from the party during the recent liberalization brought about by Solidarity.

Mr. Reiff, as a member of the Council of State, refused to sign the martial law decree.

At a meeting Saturday, PAX chose a new president, Zenon Komenda, and issued a critical as-

essment of its former activities, throwing its support behind Gen. Jaruzelski.

### Pope Comments

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul, saying that the Catholic Church will press for the respect of human rights, called Sunday for an end to martial law in Poland and re-establishment of Solidarity.

"In the name of freedom, I firmly believe it is necessary to give back the working men their right to organize in independent, self-run unions and students the right to organize in associations," the pope told about 25,000 people at his weekly Sunday prayer.

## Warsaw Objects To TV 'Spectacle' On Polish Crisis

Reuters

WARSAW — Warsaw on Sunday attacked Washington's plans for an international television show on Poland and a "Solidarity Day" next weekend as "a spectacle of slanders and propaganda aggression."

The U.S. projects were "another interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland" and demonstrated the "aggressive and imperialist goals" of the Reagan administration, said a statement issued by the official press agency PAP.

The planned television show, featuring President Reagan with other Western leaders and entertainment stars, is scheduled to be beamed around the world. It is being described by the United States as a demonstration of support for the Polish people.

"Never has a government of any country directly concerned itself with staging such a kind of propaganda show against another country," the Polish statement said.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### British Rail Engineers Strike Again

The Associated Press

LONDON — Striking engineers shut down British Rail on Sunday for the sixth day in less than two weeks. Sidney Weighell, general secretary of Britain's largest rail union, which is not involved in the pay or productivity dispute, said: "If this goes on much longer there won't be any money left to pay anybody.... It's the whole future of the railway we're talking about."

Mr. Weighell, of the 180,000-member National Union of Railwaymen spoke soon after British Rail announced that it will decide Tuesday whether to close down the railroad on Sundays, which would save £1.1 million (about \$3.23 million) a week because more than 50,000 workers are being paid overtime on Sundays even though no trains have been running.

### Pair Refuses Water at U.S. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — Two women who have been fasting for nearly a month at the U.S. embassy said Sunday they had stopped drinking all liquid apparently to force a showdown over their demand for freedom to emigrate.

The women are among seven Pentecostals from two families who have been living in the American compound after rushing past guard three and a half years ago. The others said they were concerned that two women's refusal to drink could result in their being taken to a Soviet hospital. But they would not attempt to persuade the women to give their protest, which is aimed at pressuring Soviet authorities to grant a seven-permission to emigrate to the United States.

Augustina Vashchenko, 52, and her eldest daughter, Lydia, 31, have been taking only fruit juice since the end of December.

### Ulster MP Protests Status in U.S. Jail

Reuters

ALDEN, N.Y. — Owen Carron, a member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland and an Irish nationalist, has proclaimed himself political prisoner after being detained in northern New York State in trying to enter the United States illegally.

Mr. Carron and Danny Morrison, who was described by officials as the outlawed Irish Republican Army's director of public relations, were arrested separately on Thursday after they tried to enter the United States from Canada. Both refused to wear prison uniforms at a minimum-security jail in Alden, near Buffalo, saying they were political prisoners.

Mr. Carron and Mr. Morrison were charged Friday in Buffalo with presenting false identification to customs officials, a crime that carries penalties of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines. Both were jailed without bond. They were reportedly on their way to an Irish fund-raising dinner in New York.

### Peking Warns U.S. on Taiwan

The Associated Press

PEKING — The deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Xianman, warned Sunday that China would not tolerate obstructions to reunification with Taiwan. His remarks were taken as a reference to a recent decision by the Reagan administration to continue selling arms to Taiwan.

In a speech to 5,000 people at a celebration of the Chinese New Year Mr. Li declared that China "will never barter away principle, let alone depend on alms." The speech was carried live by Peking radio.

## Soviet Economic Report Omits Grain Output Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

in northwestern Siberia, reached 465 billion cubic meters, seven billion more than planned.

The output of oil, which is also being supplied increasingly by Western Siberia, was almost on target, with 609 million tons instead of the projected 610 million. After having risen rapidly through the 1970s, oil production has now begun to level off.

But coal continued a steady decline that began after it had reached a high of 72.5 billion tons in 1978. The slow development of new mines in eastern regions has not kept up with depletion in older coal basins. Coal output last year was 704 million tons, compared with a 1981 goal of 735 million.

The 1981 economic report did not address a shortage of feed grains for cattle. Statistics in the report — showing an increase in the number of cows, but a decline in milk production — suggested that a shortage of high-grade feed was affecting productivity.

### U.S. Estimates Grain

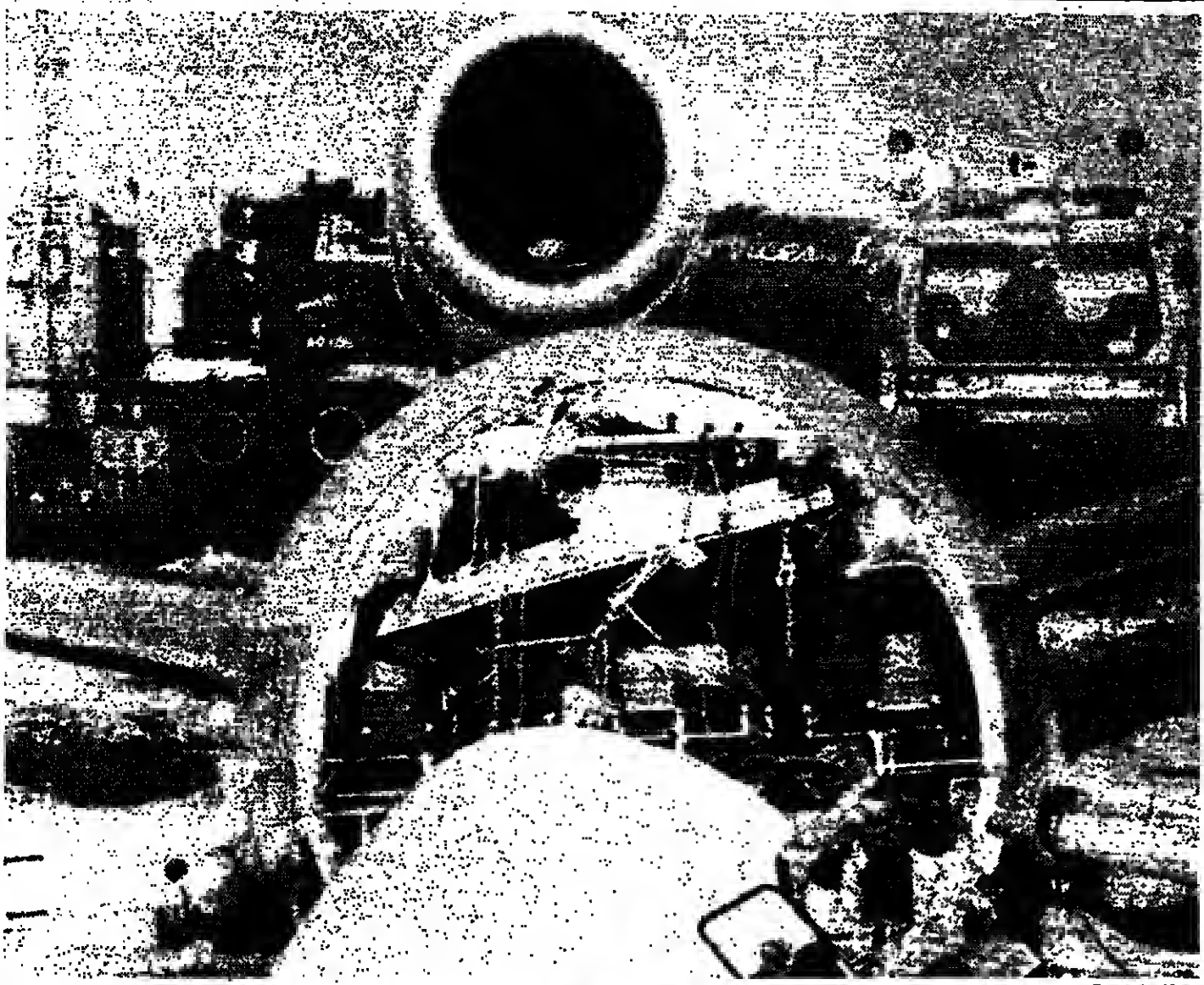
The omission of a grain crop figure underscored President Leonid I. Brezhnev's statement in November that food was "economically and politically the central problem of the five-year plan."

Soviet planners have projected an average annual grain crop of 239 million tons in the current plan, which runs to 1985. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated the Soviet grain crop in 1981 at 175 million tons, the lowest figure since 1975. The crop reached a record 237 million tons in 1978; it was 179 million in 1979 and 189 million in 1980.

The poor harvests in recent years are believed to be especially painful because the crisis in Poland has placed new strains on Soviet resources of food and of convertible currencies. Western experts expect Moscow to spend \$6 billion this year buying grain abroad.

The generally poor performance in 1981 suggested that some of the goals of the 1981-85 five-year plan had been put off effectively out of reach. National income in 1981, an indicator of overall growth, rose by 3.2 percent, less than





A World Airways jet lies in shallow water in Boston Harbor after skidding off the runway while landing in an ice storm.

## At Least 27 Die in Severe Storms Across U.S.

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — High winds and snow plagued the Midwest and New England on Sunday, blinding travelers on drift-covered roads, while in Minnesota temperatures dipped to 37 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (about the same in Celsius). At least 27 persons have died in the latest U.S. storms, which followed a short thaw last week.

Pennsylvania struggled to restore power to nearly 100,000 people after a heavy ice storm toppled power lines. Heavy rains in Oregon triggered mudslides and flood warnings.

Football enthusiasts ignored travel advisories and ventured out on ice-coated roads to make their way to Pontiac, Mich., for the Super Bowl. Ice runways caused additional problems for small

planes flying into the Detroit area for the game.

Highway crews struggled to free Iowa roads from snow drifts. Authorities cautioned motorists not to venture off cleared lanes because numerous semi-trailer trucks were stranded under the drifts.

Winds in the northern and central Rockies were clocked at more than 60 miles (96 kilometers) an hour.

### Fatal Plane Crash

Snow in the higher elevations of the central and northern Cascade Mountains, in the Northwest, set off avalanches, but no injuries were reported. One man was killed and another seriously injured when their single-engine plane clipped a power line during take-

off and crashed in a windstorm in La Pine, Ore.

A World Airways DC-10 jet with 208 passengers and crew aboard crashed through a stone embankment into Boston Harbor on Saturday night as it landed in heavy fog and freezing rain at Logan International Airport, from Oakland, Calif. Four persons were hospitalized with minor injuries.

The cause of the accident was being investigated. A Trans World Airline employee said the plane touched down "a mile too late."

The jet skidded as it landed and ran off the runway.

Road crews and shovels in Minneapolis attempting to cut through the results of a succession of record snowfalls were hampered first by the wind and then by the cold.

## French Envoy to U.S. Fulfills an Old Dream

**By Edward Cody**  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — After 37 years with the state-owned Renault auto company, Bernard Vernier-Palliez is beginning the diplomatic career he says he always wanted, as ambassador of the Socialist government in Paris to the business-oriented Reagan administration in Washington.

For a non-Socialist and a non-diplomat, the assignment could seem formidable. In a country that prides itself on the professionalism of its envoys, it could seem unusual. But for Mr. Vernier-Palliez, 63, it comes as a logical extension of France's growing investment in the United States and President François Mitterrand's concern for the health of French export industries.

"I think the business approach is now more important," Mr. Vernier-Palliez said in an interview shortly before his departure for Washington. "Second, I think people who have been in business have a lot of contacts in the industrial establishment, which increases their means."

Mr. Vernier-Palliez has established his contacts in frequent travels to the United States, at least one trip a month in the last few years. But by his own account, he knows his way around Detroit better than Washington. This marks a distinction from the outgoing ambassador, François de Lauboulaye, a career diplomat who spent much of his youth in the U.S. capital.

The cadence of Mr. Vernier-Palliez's travels reflected Renault's increasing investments in U.S. firms, part of accelerating French investment in the United States estimated by economists to have reached \$8 billion in the last several years.

### New AMC President

As Renault's chief executive, Mr. Vernier-Palliez steered the company to put \$350 million into a 46-percent interest in American Motors Corp., \$84 million into a 20-percent interest in Mack Trucks and a yet-to-be-determined sum into a joint venture with Ransburg Corp. for an enterprise called Cybotech.

Perhaps not coincidentally, the new AMC president named earlier this month, Joseph J. DeLaurier, arrived at the U.S. firm last fall from Renault's plant at Douai in northern France.

At the Douai factory Renault pioneered use of robots in auto manufacturing. The Renault-AMC combine plans to use such robots in building the Renault R-9 sedan beginning next summer at Kenosha, Wis. And, closing the circle, robots are to be the main product of the Cybotech joint venture with Ransburg.

Engineering such conquests, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said, kept him immersed in foreign affairs despite his job as a carmaker.

Not all Renault's foreign operations have been such successes. A 40-percent holding in Iranian firms

assembling R-5 Renaults was taken over by the revolutionary government in Tehran.

"If you head a multinational company, the most complicated problems you have to face are the political problems around the world," he said in his office overlooking the Champs-Élysées. "You have to give them a lot of time and attention."

Since Jan. 1, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said, he has stopped giving them attention for Renault and has broadened his concerns to include French interests in general, including former competitors such as Peugeot and Citroën.

"Since I left Renault at the end of the year, I am no more interested in Renault than in Peugeot," he said, smiling. "I am interested in the expansion of French industry."

As a newcomer, Mr. Vernier-Palliez plans to spend at least a week with Mr. de Lauboulaye remaining on the spot. Despite their different backgrounds, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said the two are good friends.



Bernard Vernier-Palliez

The automaker-turned-diplomat wanted to start out as a diplomat. He attended the prestigious school of Hautes Etudes Commerciales and moved on to the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, intending to take an examination for entry into the diplomatic corps.

"I started in 1937, but it was very bad planning, because just as I was finishing, the war broke out," he said.

## Pentagon Can't Find Who Leaked Secrets

**By Richard Halloran**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Lie-detector tests administered to more than 25 senior Defense Department officials have failed to uncover the source of an unauthorized disclosure of information, according to Pentagon officials.

Officially, the investigation is continuing, but Pentagon officials said they had little hope of discovering the source of the information.

The polygraph tests were begun by Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, who took the first one himself.

They were also given to Fred C. Ikle and Richard D. DeLaurier, who are undersecretaries of defense; to Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. and other military service secretaries; to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David C. Jones; to other four-star generals and admirals; and to several assistant secretaries of defense and their aides.

The tests and other inquiries, however, have not uncovered the official or officials who gave reporters an account of a policy debate in a high-level meeting at the Pentagon this month.

At a meeting of the Defense Resources Board on Jan. 7, according to government officials, Mr. DeLaurier asserted that the United States would have to spend up to \$750 billion more than planned to reach objectives for strengthening U.S. military forces.

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger said later that the figure of \$750 billion had been com-

piled from "wish lists" submitted by the military services. He said the administration would stay on the military spending course set during the past year.

He also said the investigation of the disclosure had caused a "very distasteful, very unhappy situation" in the effort to stop disclosures. Other officials have been reluctant to discuss the issue except anonymously.

After the news reports appeared two weeks ago, Mr. Carlucci volunteered to take a lie-detector test and asked others who had attended the meeting to do the same.

An official said Mr. Carlucci "is steeped in the ways" of the Central Intelligence Agency, of which he was deputy director in the Carter administration.

### Limited Value

Officials acknowledged that lie-detector tests have limited value. Others shrugged off the Reagan administration's campaign to stop disclosures. "Leaks are the name of the game around here," said an official, asserting that there were no more than in previous administrations.

Pentagon officials said on one hand declined Mr. Carlucci's request to take the test. They also said that disclosures stemming from confidential discussions would do more to erode trust than the lie-detector tests, despite the implication that the word of the officials could not be taken at face value.

Pentagon officials have declined to specify damage done to national security by the disclosures.

## White House to Form Cabinet Legal Council

**By Lee Lescaze**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has decided to set up a new mechanism inside the White House to discuss policy on such legal matters as tax exempt status for private schools and the Equal Rights Amendment, two issues on which the administration has been politically embarrassed in recent weeks.

The president's senior advisers had been debating for some time the establishment of a Cabinet council on legal affairs, similar to five existing councils. They did not act earlier because of opposition from Attorney General William French Smith, administration sources said.

Mr. Smith was reluctant to bring legal issues to the White House and submit them to discussion, the sources said, but failures of coordination on the tax exemption question and the ERA overcame his objections. Mr. Smith will be chairman of the new council, just as the principal Cabinet officers involved chair the other five, which were established last February.

The other Cabinet councils are on commerce and trade, economic affairs, natural resources and environment, human resources, and food and agriculture.

When the new council starts operating it will enable administration officials to bring political and other considerations to bear on legal issues before decisions are made.

"There is high political — and for that matter policy — content in a lot of these issues," an administration official said.

The Reagan White House had tried to consider such aspects of legal decisions at the daily senior staff meeting, but that roughly 25-minute session is primarily arranged to discuss events of the day and make sure that presidential advisers know what their colleagues are working on.

The legal affairs council will discuss such questions as whether the

Justice Department should file amicus curiae briefs in court cases, what positions to take on appeals and what sort of testimony government officials should present to Congress on legal questions.

Legal issues arising in Cabinet departments other than Justice will also be brought before the council.

When the Justice and Treasury departments announced on Jan. 8 that the administration was reversing 12 years of policy in order to grant tax exemptions to private schools that discriminate racially, they touched off a storm of criticism.

Mr. Reagan then announced that, contrary to what his representatives had said Jan. 8, he would submit legislation to deny tax exemptions to segregated schools. The bill was sent to Congress with notice that Mr. Reagan had instructed the Internal Revenue Service not to process applications for tax exemptions pending congressional action, but he approved a loophole permitting such exemptions for two schools.

A few days earlier, the Justice Department announced that it would appeal a judge's order striking down the ratification process of the ERA as unconstitutional. But Mr. Reagan opposes the amendment.

The next day, Justice added that, though it would appeal, it did not think speedy Supreme Court action appropriate. Without quick action, the ERA has little chance of meeting the June 30 ratification deadline.

### Zambia Bans Elephant Hunts

**Reuters**

LUSAKA, Zambia — The Zambian government has banned the issue of elephant hunting licenses for five years to help save the nation's heavily poached herds. Experts have estimated that poaching — generally for the ivory tusks — has reduced the elephant population in Luangwa National Park, eastern Zambia, from 100,000 to 50,000 in the past decade.

## Lawyer Warns Against Bid To Curb Power of Courts

**By Edwin Chen**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

CHICAGO — The president of the American Bar Association has warned that the "most serious constitutional crisis" since the Civil War may develop if Congress passes any of the 32 bills that would bar the federal courts from ruling on such issues as abortion, desegregation and prayers in the schools.

The proposals, advanced by conservatives in both houses, "threaten the elimination of the third branch of federal government," said David R. Brink, a Minneapolis lawyer and president of the 290,000-member national organization of lawyers, on Saturday.

Mr. Brink said "a national insurrection" may result from passage of the bills. He called on the ABA and its member affiliates in the 50 states to join in an intensive lobbying effort in Congress to defeat the proposals.

Four such bills already have been approved by various subcommittees of the Senate Judiciary Committee and are expected to come before the full committee as early as February.

Legal scholars disagree about the constitutionality of the 32 bills. Mr. Brink said he believes that it would be unconstitutional to pass any proposal that would "limit the power of the federal courts at any level to consider or grant remedies in cases affecting the fundamental rights of citizens under the Constitution."

He said the bills must be defeated in Congress and not left to the courts to rule on their constitutionality.

"If we leave it to the federal courts to preserve their own role," Mr. Brink said, "we face, at best, what could be a national insurrection of those who do not understand the issue and a clamor of further unjustified criticism of our courts and our legal system."

He made the comments in an address to the National Conference of Bar Presidents, which is meeting here as part of the bar association's mid-year session.

Even more troubling, he said, is a similar effort in some state legislatures to deprive state courts of constitutional jurisdiction. If those efforts succeed, Mr. Brink warned, "We would have a purely central parliamentary system of government without either substantial state law or an enforceable written national Constitution."

## Last Body Found In Potomac Crash

**Washington Post Service**

WASHINGTON — Divers have recovered the last body from the sunken wreckage of the Air Florida plane which struck the 14th Street bridge Jan. 13 and plunged into the Potomac River, killing 78 persons.

The body of 2-month-old Jasoo Tirado, one of three infants aboard the flight, was retrieved from the river Saturday, authorities said. The body of the child's father, José Tirado, 23, of Spain, was recovered Thursday. Jason's mother, Priscilla, 22, one of five survivors, remains hospitalized with a broken leg.

Investigators have been unable to determine from the cockpit voice recorder whether the landing gear was retracted at the time of the crash. When it is extended, the plane is slowed down. Part of the investigation is focusing on whether the plane was traveling fast enough to climb safely after takeoff.

### Juan Carlos on India Visit

**Reuters**

MADRID — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia left Sunday for a weeklong state visit to India.

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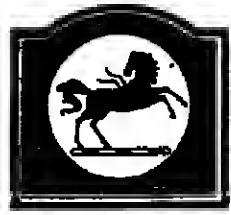
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## That Program on Poland

The U.S. government's plan to use a television program to call attention to repression in Poland has aroused concern that, in the words of London's Daily Mail, "an all-singing, all-dancing, wisecracking show about the Poles" will reflect an "incurably frivolous" attitude toward the Polish tragedy.

Such descriptions are misleading. The synopsis of the program indicates that there will be little singing and no dancing or wisecracking. Instead, the emphasis will be on documentary reportage on the situation in Poland both before and after the crackdown, comment from world leaders and reports from public protest rallies around the world.

It is true that the U.S. administration's decision to include popular American entertainers in the program has become a focal point for critics worried about a show business approach to diplomacy. And government officials permitted that concern to be aggravated by dwelling on the show business elements and by slipping into Hollywood vernacular ("the greatest show in history," featuring "internationally known stars") in describing the show.

The international press, including this

newspaper, has perhaps been too quick to seize upon those descriptions. It can be argued that our own headline on the story last Thursday — "U.S. to Turn Outrage Over Poland Into a TV Spectacular" — may have implicitly prejudged what is intended to be a genuine expression of concern.

We have not seen the program and we are by no means arguing that it will be a great triumph. But at a time when the Allies dare run no risk of appearing the least bit passive in the face of repression in Poland, one should not superficially scorn the use of the mass media and the force of world opinion as possibly constructive elements in the West's response.

The Jan. 31 program will have to be judged on its merits. And those can be weighed more effectively after the broadcast than before. The most noteworthy aspect of the idea could well prove to be not that Frank Sinatra and Barbara Streisand sang, but rather that a worldwide, satellite broadcast collected and concentrated expressions of world opinion that have sometimes appeared scattered and diffuse.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Gandhi and Democracy

Gerald Ford has boasted that in his presidency the United States became the world's largest democracy. But that was only because Indira Gandhi subverted India's democracy in 1975. The American distinction was short-lived; in 1977 India's voters reclaimed the title and chased Mrs. Gandhi from office.

The revival survives. But last week's mass demonstrations, to thwart a one-day general strike, raise doubt that Mrs. Gandhi in truth learned the importance of restraining her authoritarian impulses. One reason the strike was called in the first place was in protest against her government's enactment of highly restrictive labor and national security laws.

Comparisons with 1975 should not be taken too far. Suppressing a work stoppage that the government previously declared illegal is less blatantly self-serving than Mrs. Gandhi's

crackdown in 1975 to frustrate a High Court decision against her electoral malpractice; and the measures this time were much less sweeping. Indeed, anxiety is beginning to fade. The workers' mixed response to the strike call has given both sides an opportunity to back away from confrontation. Most of those detained were quickly released.

Nevertheless, a roundup of 25,000 people by a leader with Mrs. Gandhi's history is worrisome. Governing with a second chance, she was all too willing to claim extraordinary powers, and the members of her parliamentary majority were all too willing to grant them. Democracy ultimately depends on the democratic faith of its elected officials. Indians are right to wonder how firm Mrs. Gandhi's faith really is.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hands Off Guatemala

The news photo showed a Guatemalan soldier firing a machine gun out of a helicopter at a village suspected of harboring guerrillas. Nothing could be seen down there except a dog, reported The Washington Post's Christopher Dickey, who was riding along. For many Americans, it must have been reminiscent of the frustrations of the United States' last war against an elusive guerrilla enemy.

There is one big difference, however. Guatemala's is not an American war. The Reagan administration has sent the government a bit of semi-military aid around the edges, but otherwise it has apparently kept hands off, despite its nervousness about the guerrillas. It should keep hands off.

There is a debate over whether and in what ways the United States should support the civilian-military junta in El Salvador, but in Guatemala there is not much to say for supporting the dictatorship of Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia. Not even those administration officials who lean toward accepting him as a useful anti-Communist are eager to come forward and make a case for aid.

For good reason. The general, according to human rights advocates and American intelligence alike, is the bloodiest leader ruling in the hemisphere. He is ready to advertise his fight against the guerrillas — a fight in which, in one campaign, his chief of staff re-

ports, his forces killed 2,000 people identified as guerrillas. He shields his part in the killing — by the armed forces and by paramilitary death squads associated with them — of literally thousands of civilians. It has been confirmed that these operations are carried out under his direct control.

Noting the slaughter in Guatemala, we asked last year whether it might make sense for the United States to try to acquire a little civilizing influence with the government by resuming the military contacts that Jimmy Carter had cut off. The Reagan administration subsequently gave this policy a certain test, and enough results are in to provide a judgment: It failed. During the period while the administration dangled the prospect of improved ties, Gen. Lucas Garcia, evidently misunderstanding the signal, stepped up his policy of indiscriminate civilian killings.

To be sure, guerrilla activity is up, too. And although guerrilla groups go back to the pre-Castro years, some of their current operations are no doubt Cuban-supported. What about that? It is a fair question. But it is a question for Gen. Lucas Garcia. He is the one deepening the sea in which the guerrilla fish swim. Perhaps if he comes to realize that his tactics prevent the United States from supporting him, he will change his tactics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Bad Timing for a Gas Contract

The signing of the French-Soviet contract setting the price of 8 billion cubic meters of gas that we have committed ourselves to buying over 25 years from the Soviet Union raises at least two important questions. One concerns the substance of this contract; the other concerns the timing of its signing.

The signing constitutes, in fact, an undeniable victory for Moscow, which had feared briefly that France would reduce its gas purchases to show its disapproval of events in Poland and its reiterated determination to re-examine overall relations with Moscow.

Doubtless Soviet commentators are now going to salute the "realism" of Paris and contrast it with the "hysteria" of the United States, while overlooking the fact that other European countries have not so far followed the French example. Bonn signed a similar agreement with Moscow (before Dec. 13, it is true), but Italy has suspended negotiations

with the Soviet Union and Belgium is still questioning the timeliness of such purchases.

Moreover, the announcement of the agreement will confirm in the minds of Poles hostile to the junta the notion that they indeed can expect nothing more from the Western countries than charitable gestures.

— From Le Monde (Paris).

### Kissinger and Undoing Yalta

Chancellor Schmidt seems to have had some success in persuading Messrs. Reagan and Haig that there are limits to the practical measures that can be taken against the regimes in Moscow and Warsaw. Mr. Kissinger, from his current ivory tower, is doing his president a major disservice if, at this stage, he gives effective comfort to those in the Republican Party who think that Yalta can be undone in a day and requires only an act of will in the White House.

— From The Guardian (London).

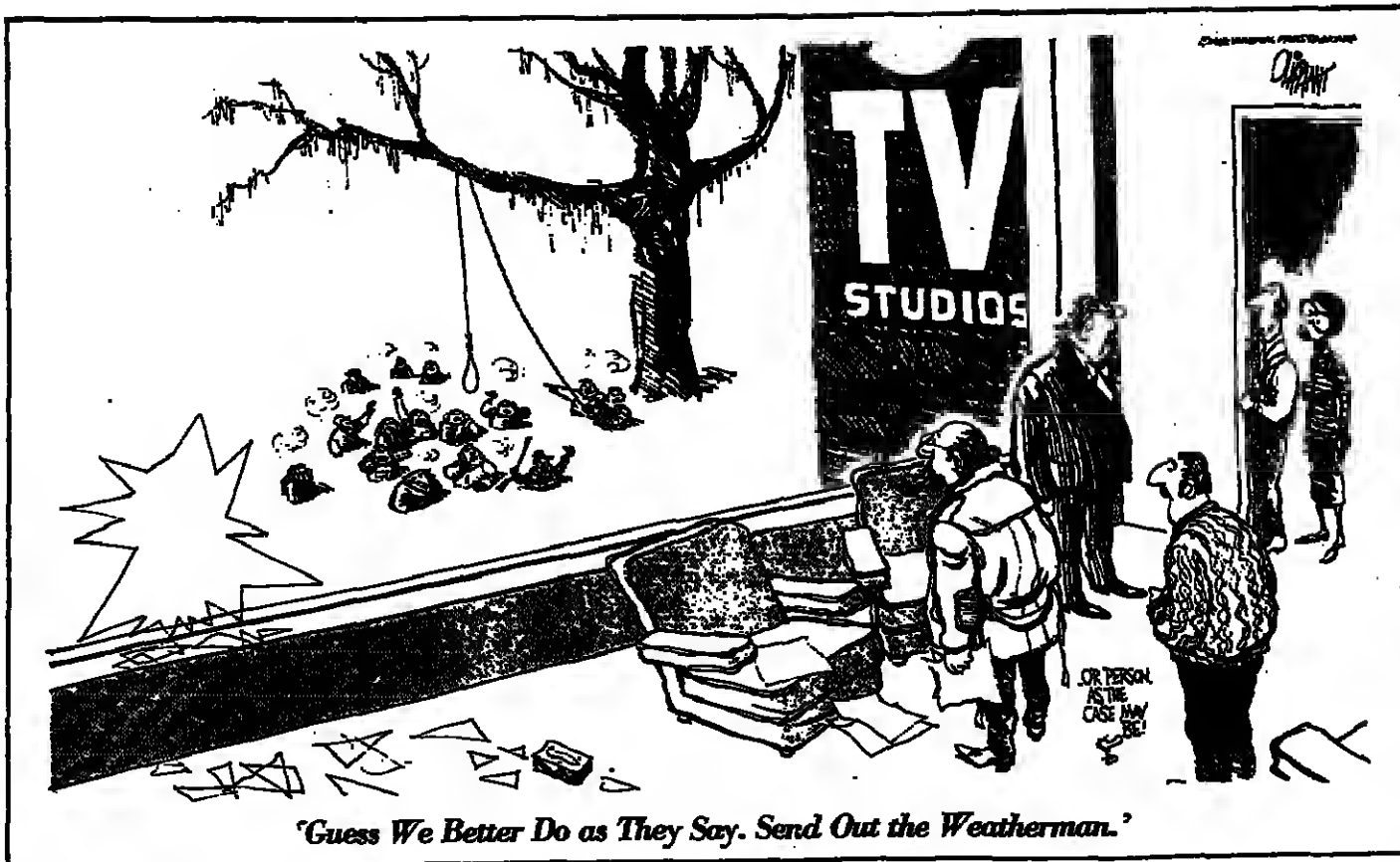
## Jan. 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Thaw's Trial Starts

NEW YORK — Mr. Harry K. Thaw's trial for the murder of the architect Mr. Stanford White has begun. The wonderful part of it is that Thaw is in court at all, against the wishes of his family, relatives and friends, and the advice of every lawyer whom he has consulted. In his book "The Prisoner at the Bar," the attorney Mr. Arthur Train says: "In default of all else, the defendant may go insane just before the case is moved for trial, and is shifted off to a sanatorium until some new sensation occupies the public mind. This habit of the criminal rich when brought to book for misdeeds is too well known." This is precisely what Mr. Thaw did not do. From now on he will begin to realize his helplessness.

### 1932: El Salvador Uprisings

WASHINGTON — Following the seizure of several villages by Communist forces in El Salvador, three U.S. warships have been ordered to the Central American republic to protect American lives and property. The U.S. chargé d'affaires has reported serious uprisings in Sonsonate, San Eolo and in the capital, San Salvador. Railway communications and telephone lines have been cut in Sonsonate. Federal troops have repulsed attacks of armed Communists on the towns of Sonsonate and Abauchapan, it is reported. The State Department has also announced that two U.S. destroyers are leaving the Canal Zone with marines aboard to reinforce the vessels already ordered to El Salvador port.



## The Alliance as It Was Is No Longer

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — "The alliance" is one of those turn-of-terms, like "federalism" or "SALT talks," that have a special place in our discourse. It signals that we are about to be in the presence of a topic that is as one and the same time supremely important and surprisingly boring. We nod. We murmur deferentially. We go "Hmmm."

"Ah, yes," we say. "This will put great strain on the alliance, Hmmm."

Our response is, of course, part of a ritual. Yes, we know that incomparably serious business is involved here, values and relationships for which Americans have said they would go to nuclear war. But we also know that before, during and after what seems to have been an eternity of NATO ministerial meetings over the years, people have regularly been pronouncing the alliance dead — only to have to repronounce it dead at the next ministerial meeting six months later.

This time, however, I think the pronouncers may be on to something. "Dead" is probably the wrong word. "Vitiated," "empty," "collapsed" would be better.

### Assumptions Have Dissolved

But the fact of it is real. It's not just that something is being said. "Allies in Disarray" Foreign Ministers to Meet" is that something has happened. The system of vital relationships that we define simply and without qualifiers as "the alliance" seems to have lost much, if not most, of its original rationale. Assumptions on which it was based — not least of these the assumption of minimal good faith among partners — have dissolved. Very little, in fact, can even be assumed about it any longer. Physically, institutionally, the alliance is still there. But it is there the way estranged parents attending an offspring's wedding together are there — there, and out more.

I think this may be the central foreign policy fact confronting the American government, although it was hardly the doing of the administration that came to office last January. More accurately, Ronald Reagan's scratchy dealings with the Europeans, especially in relation to the Polish events, seem to me to represent a kind of terminal stage in a progressive ailment. Big, traumatic, conspicuous changes like this one occur generally without our noticing them. We notice only when they are nearly complete.

We notice only when such alliance stalwarts as Arthur Burns and Henry Kissinger start talking alternatives to both current arrangements and sacred NATO doctrine. But when you cast your eye back over the history of the postwar alliance, you can see it as a series of fundamental expectations and intentions breaking down.

### Britain, France, Germany

First, there was the American expectation that Britain would, somehow, develop after the war as a great military-political power, one with which, within the alliance, America would share a special big-guy-together, controlling relationship. Americans began to be disabused of this almost immediately after the war. The invasion of Suez (to which the United States responded in a pretty unalliance-like fashion) was a last gasp of military imperialism along the way. Britain's withdrawal from its Gulf outposts some 15 years later marked the effective end of that expectation.

Second, it was expected that France, once hauled together politically and economically after the war, would be a central, major participant in the political, commercial and military arrangements that the alliance planners dreamed of. Not anticipated was the degree of apparently irreparable domestic chaos that led eventually to the reaction (Gen. de Gaulle installed in office) and a fiercely independent, touchy, go-it-alone France.

Third, having adjusted more or less to these new realities, Americans were still not prepared to see their most basic expectation confirmed: that of a perpetually and even neurotically steadfast German state. It was assumed that a West German political entity would forever see its entire salvation in remaining tightly within the confines of a unified, defensive Atlantic alliance, there to stop the predatory advance of Soviet power. The Europeans will be demanding equal

time about now, and I am aware that the foregoing sketch hardly does justice to their complaints about American lack of wisdom over the years, about four-yearly political convulsions and changes of course, increasing distraction by other realms and regions of the world, an American preference for a master-servant relationship, various other stupidities and inconsistencies and affronts to their best interests. I'll stipulate it all — grant their worst case. My point is merely that the party, the grand illusion, is over.

We do share values, we do share anxieties and we do share common purposes at some minimal, rock-bottom political place. But we do not have anything even remotely like the postwar Atlantic alliance of so many people's passionate imagining, the alliance that was meant to become, inevitably, the core of all our enterprises.

It will come as a surprise to the young that the portly, well-groomed, bankers-gray souls who appear at all those international meetings to worry about the alliance were once young themselves. Not just young, but also consumed with a political idea every bit as compelling to them (and as idealistic) as the antiwar or disarmament impulse is now.

### The Question for Today

A whole generation of relatively young Americans and Europeans had this idea, insisted that it could, against all historical odds, be made practical, saw it as the first huge step toward the establishment of a decent and peaceful international order. The revisionist historians may see it otherwise, but that is what they believed and spent their lives struggling to create. That is what they were surest and proudest of. And that is what seems to have come apart now.

Perhaps it was always doomed. History does not give much authority for believing that nations will readily entrust their defense to another, as with the so-called nuclear umbrella, or subdue their instincts to prosper and compete for the sake of a common good. Who knows? We could have been living in a nuclear-armed fool's paradise all these years.

But that was then. The question now is what variation on the alliance or substitution for it can fill the void.

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## The Fact of East-West Trade Entanglements

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Soviet bloc's debt to the West has now reached the staggering sum of \$90 billion, according to the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe. Recently it has been growing at a slower rate than during the last few years, primarily because of higher Soviet gold sales.

That should give some pause for thought to the advocates of a return to the gold standard. Apart from all the grave disruption it would cause to non-Communist economies, the big beneficiaries would be the Soviet Union and South Africa.

But the more important meaning of this huge debt is the evidence of how far the two world economies have begun to depend on each other. You can draw all sorts of contradictory consequences from this fact, depending on your outlook, but the fact exists.

Lenin said the greedy capitalists would sell the Soviet state the rope with which to hang them. It is true that Western credits that were used to buy food and technology have helped the Russians continue to divert a large share of their income to their military buildup. Moscow's military-industrial complex is insulated from the rest of its economy, but there still must be limits to what it can devour.

Henry Kissinger used to say that creating patterns of exchange with the Russians would give them a new stake in stabilizing East-West links, thus inducing restraint.

### Vulnerable

It is probably true that Poland's huge debt, now some \$27 billion, has been a crucial factor in dissuading Moscow from direct military intervention, since it would then either have to help repay Poland's obligation or share responsibility for a default.

In any case, it has now become clear that the Communist countries are vulnerable to the world market. Recession in the West affects them, too, limiting their exports and thus the supply of hard currency for essential imports. Moscow is trying to circumvent the pressure with an old trick.

The nature of the trade has evolved in an illuminating way in the last few years. Western agricultural sales are increasing steadily, as are fuel purchases, clearly a continuing trend.

Leonid Brezhnev has now conceded that Soviet agriculture has failed to meet basic requirements, and bad weather and bad luck alone can no longer be held to blame. Romania has had to ration bread, sugar and cooking oil.

Czechoslovakia has to rely on a widespread black market to keep

its people fed. Its industrial production, once on a par with Western Europe, has sagged so badly that its leader, Premier Lubomir Strougal, was quoted as cracking recently that border signs should read: "Entering Czechoslovakia, the Museum of an Industrial Slump." Not to speak of Poland.

Hungary and Bulgaria are doing better with food, partly because of reforms and partly because of historical reasons.

But on the whole, three generations of Communist economies in the Soviet Union and nearly two in the rest of the bloc have failed to deliver either the healthy production or the immunity from the capitalist world's nemesis of inflation and unemployment, which the theory promises.

The result has been to increase, not diminish, economic involvement. Even the United States, which has one of the smallest relative stakes in this trade, found it expedient to lift the Soviet grain embargo for domestic reasons at a time when Moscow-Washington relations were chilling.

Money, the cynics say, has no religion, no politics and no patriotism. It is just as well.

A Play

Money — that is, trade — is developing a network of entanglements that provides one of the few channels of intercourse at a time of highly dangerous rivalry. It remains a powerful link between East and West when practically everything else is divisive.

There is a caveat. The Russians, pressing hard for assured access to Western markets and supplies, are seeking to spread as much as possible what they call "compensatory trade." It is a form of barter in

which Western exporters must promise to buy specific goods from the East as the way to be paid. The Soviet delegate pushed again on this demand at the UN commission's meeting, arguing that some Western companies accept it, notably in West Germany, France and Italy, so why don't Western governments endorse the principle?

That would be a risky regression from the international benefits that the trade has brought. Hitler's geopolitician, Karl Haushofer, made a fine art of developing an overwhelming power of the debtor over the creditor by such deals.

The Eastern debt is a sign of Western strength only as long as Moscow cannot exploit it to play off one Western supplier against another. Western solidarity is as important in protecting the principle of trade, not barter, as it is in protecting the principle of deterrence, not war, in military affairs.

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## A Change In Course For Egypt

By Philip Geyelin

CAIRO — "When you're dealing with the Middle East, a clock is always ticking somewhere," says an American veteran of the many peace efforts. "The problem is that not everybody is working to the same clock."

Such was the case for the best part of the last two years, when negotiations ground almost to a halt on that part of Camp David having to do with "autonomy" for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. First the United States, in 1980, and then Israel, last year, were working to electoral clocks. And such is the case right now, as time runs down on the April 25 deadline for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to come into full force, with the withdrawal of Israel's remaining occupation forces from the last slice of the Sinai.

When you talk to Egyptians in and out of government, you discover that they, too, see Egypt working to its own clock.

After the assassination of Anwar Sadat, the first order of business had to be internal security. Next came the crackdown on corruption, a closing of the Sadat "open door" policy for foreign investment and an end to the free hand for too-free enterprise, which made millionaires overnight. Now comes, with a Cabinet reshuffle, a heavy concentration on Egypt's crushing, seemingly insoluble economic problems as the highest priority of President Hosni Mubarak's new government.

And what of foreign policy — Camp David, relations with the United States, Egypt's almost total isolation from the Arab world, the noisy vendetta provoked by Sadat with Colonel Qadhafi in neighboring Libya, and all the rest? All in due time, is the answer, collectively, from influential Egyptians.

"We have no foreign policy problems," says one. "We've declared a moratorium on foreign policy," says another.

"We are really groping around for openings," says a third. "Sadat slammed a lot of doors."

What all three are trying to portray is not just an inward-turning to domestic priorities, and still less any quick and drastic shifts. But it would be a mistake to misread the absence of new, bold breaks with the past as a sign that nothing of consequence is going on. On the contrary, you get a strong sense that Mubarak and his associates are methodically studying the charts, taking bearings and reducing speed in the manner of a heavily freighted vessel preparing for a long, slow change of course.

### U.S. Link

The destination is clear, even if the route remains obscure. Post-Sadat Egypt is determined to cover its lost leadership in the Arab World, and in other "worlds" as well: the African "circle" that the revolutionary government of its first president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, used to speak of the "world" of the nonaligned; Islam. It is all a little fuzzy now, even in the minds of those who regard it as an imperative that Egypt, as one close Mubarak adviser puts it, "rediscover its natural constituency."

There will not be a quick rush, after the recovery of the Sinai land, to "rejoin" the alienated Arab world. "It is up to the Arab world to rejoin us," says a top foreign policy maker, noting that it was, after all, the decision of the rest of the Arabs to break with Egypt after the signing of the Camp David accord.

There will be little softening of Egypt's terms for a Palestinian settlement. There will be an effort by Mubarak to work Egypt into the forefront of any pan-Arab alternative to Camp David if the Israeli stick to their intransigence on the "autonomy" formula.

Egypt can be expected to move slowly, to its own clock, in a way that promises to alter, if not necessarily to weaken, the close — most Egyptians would now say: too close — Egyptian relationship that was forged so engagingly with the United States by Anwar Sadat.

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## Letters

### Cautiously

Re George Ball's article (HTT, Jan. 9): While the United States is needlessly damaging Western unity with its sanctions against Poland and Russia, it should be remembered that the Polish Solidarity movement was crushed by Polish, and not Russian, tanks.

Granted that the Polish government was undoubtedly pressured by Moscow to end this threat to Communist Party rule in Eastern Europe, Solidarity nevertheless existed for more than a year in the face of hostile propaganda and veiled threats from the Soviet Union. This must mean that Russian military intervention in Poland is a step that the Kremlin leaders would undertake only with the greatest reluctance.

The Soviet Union is already fighting a war in Afghanistan, and the Poles will fight if Russian forces invade their country. The economies of the Soviet bloc are in bad enough shape without the further damage from a total collapse in Poland, as a page-one analysis pointed out in that Jan. 9 issue.

Since the Russians have shown such great restraint — for them — in the face of what must have seemed to them to be extreme provocation, why doesn't the United States confine its actions to condemning the Polish government for its sins? Anything more than that, as Ball well demonstrates, is counter-productive.

RICK BERGE.

### A Television Program to Help Highlight Poland's Plight

Readers may have been misled by the headline on an article (HTT, Jan. 21) describing the worldwide telecast of the special "Let Poland Be Poland" program. I believe they will find some additional information of interest.

The purpose of the program is to document events taking place on Jan. 30, which has been proclaimed by President Reagan to be observed as a Day of Solidarity with the people of Poland throughout the United States.

On Jan. 13, the Brussels-based Polish Action Committee issued a statement calling for European observances on Jan. 30. On Jan. 21, the European Parliament issued a declaration on behalf of the Polish people which calls on peoples of member countries to observe Jan.

30 as Solidarity Day. Many American labor, church and other private groups will demonstrate their support for the courageous people of Poland on that day. Similar manifestations will take place in other countries.

In President Reagan's words, those events will represent a global appeal for an end to repression in Poland. "The release of all those arbitrarily detained, the restoration of the internationally recognized rights of the Polish people, and the resumption of internal dialogue and reconciliation in keeping with fundamental human rights."

To mark Solidarity Day, many prominent American and European personalities from the political, cultural, intellectual and artistic worlds will contribute their time

and efforts. Statements by world leaders, rallies organized by American and European labor and private groups, as well as appearances by cultural and other figures, will be brought together in a special television program on Jan. 31.

The U.S. International Communication Agency will provide global telecast by satellite of the program, and the Voice of America will broadcast it overseas.

Announcing those worldwide transmissions, USICA's Director Charles Wick said he hopes that they will produce added recognition of the plight of the Polish people, and some movement forward to relieve their present situation.

JOHN L. HEDGES, Counselor for Public Affairs, U.S. Embassy, Paris.



# Recent Violence Viewed as a Danger Sign for Hong Kong

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

HONG KONG — It was an ugly and frightening scene. More than 5,000 Chinese youths surged through Hong Kong's central business district in full force, some of them overturning cars, smashing windows, pelting the police with stones and bottles.

"Beat the foreign devils," some chanted, as Westerners were caught up in the commotion. "Destroy the British colonialists, destroy the foreigners."

Another group, about 2,000 strong, charged through Wan Chai, the waterfront high-rise district. A group of youths, in Kowloon, several hundred other youths had gone on a similar rampage the night before.

Tension Near Riots

The disturbances, first on Christmas Eve and Christmas night and then on New Year's Eve, recalled the full-scale riots here 14

years ago during China's Cultural Revolution, and their anti-Western element reminded many of even earlier outbreaks in China, including the Boxer Rebellion of 1900.

But these recent "new riots," as the police here termed them, were neither Communist inspired nor aimed primarily at Hong Kong's British rulers. Instead, they seemed to reflect mounting social tensions that many community leaders fear threaten the colony's stability.

"People are angry, and they are beginning to strike out," said Dr. L. K. Ng, a physician and social activist who heads the Christian Industrial Union. "The cause, the stores, the Westerners, the police were attacked as symbols of wealth, privilege and power. Such disturbances will increase in size and frequency, I think, because our economic and social problems are growing, and people feel unable to deal with them."

Loi Shu-pin, a member of Hong Kong's Urban Council from

Kowloon, said, "The disparity in wealth between the rich and the poor is an extreme here now that there is an inherent and growing danger of a social crisis."

Mr. Loi sees a trend toward crime, violence and disorder, particularly toward youths whose high expectations cannot be met.

"Hasty Assurances"

As government officials sought to allay such fears, a Hong Kong Standard, a conservative columnist for the English-language Hong Kong Standard, wrote last night, "Hasty assurances that there is no cause for alarm" indicate that "something must have gone wrong, very wrong, and there might be genuine causes for alarm."

Unemployment may be one of them. For more than a decade, virtually everyone here was employed, but in the past year the proportion of unemployed has risen to more than 7 percent. Wages are another cause for

worry. With inflation at about 15 percent a year, real wages have stagnated for more than three years. For 70 percent of the blue-collar workers, real family income is down.

"When a worker and his family cannot overcome the difficulties they face" in trying to keep up with the rising cost of living, "they may come to take the risk of doing something against law and order," Mr. Loi said.

Government officials reject these assessments as unfounded. "There is no cause for alarm," they say, "because the government is doing its best to keep the economy growing and the social situation stable."

Despite the riots, Hong Kong's economy for home affairs, dismissed the riotous disturbances as "nothing serious," attributing them to "kids who had too much to drink."

Another senior British official blamed the presence of "far too many people in a small area."

But another top official, a long-time resident of the colony, acknowledged that the "gap between rich and poor here is quite evident and may be growing as fast as to cause problems."

"However," he added, "we are not talking about grinding poverty, but people do have jobs, can get medical care, do benefit from a housing program, and so on. It may be somewhat harder to live and people recently have had to push their way to survive, but they do not seem to be in a state of despair, where they are always in a state of despair."

One of China's representatives here said he thought the British had become too complacent about the political, economic and social problems in Hong Kong. "This place is not going to explode tomorrow, but it cannot be described any longer as stable," he said, stressing Peking's interest in Hong Kong's continued prosperity.

"There are danger signs everywhere that the British seem to ignore," he said.

Crime rose last year, led by a 10 percent increase in juvenile crime, but Police Commissioner Ray Henry expressed his concern about a "trend toward greater use of violence in the criminal community" and "the emergence of younger criminals prepared to resort to violence."

Kidnappings have become an acronym that a High Court justice recently warned that people are beginning to see them as "fashionable" and "exciting."

Some particularly brutal murders brought a warning from a local sociologist that such "senseless crimes of violence" were "evidence of serious social pathology."

The "ugly Hong Kongian," a term coined by Rayson Huang,

vice-chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, has become a commonplace. "Tough, picky, thick-skinned, shallow, cruel," Mr. Huang said of residents here. "Both Eastern and Western cultures tend to be shallow here, and thus we take on the worst aspects of the West while retaining the least desirable aspects of the East."

Violence is increasing from this urban stress and strain, said Nelson Chow, a sociologist at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. "We live in a more affluent society; however, people are paying more to achieve this higher standard of living."

"Meager Social Welfare"

This is what concerns Mr. Loi, the columnist, whose Kowloon constituency is one of the most densely populated places on earth. "Most people no longer have the concept of traditional morality; they live with each other for their own personal interests by hook or by crook," he told the Urban Council this month at its annual debate on the colony's problems.

Mr. Loi deplored the lack of a social security program that would provide unemployment payments in cases of unemployment, serious illness and old age. "The meager relief provided for the unfortunate under present social welfare schemes fails to inspire them with any sense of belonging in Hong Kong," he said.

When people lack a sense of belonging and see themselves as unable to improve or even maintain their living standards, they "they want to rebel," said Dr. Ng, the head of the Christian Industrial Union. "This is what is happening in Hong Kong now."

## Guatemala Gets Arms From U.S. Despite Ban

By Christopher Dwyer  
Washington Post Service

SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHE, Guatemala — Barred from U.S. military assistance because of its human rights record, Guatemala's hard-pressed army is keeping it self supplied with vital equipment through loopholes in U.S. laws and the conversion of new American civilian helicopters to military use.

The Reagan administration is aware of Guatemala's attempts to get around congressional restrictions and in some cases has given Guatemala some help, as in its decision last spring to remove military trucks and jeeps from a list of equipment that requires the State Department to take human rights into consideration when deciding whether to approve a sale.

In addition to giving technical explanations for this change in the rules, Stephen W. Bosworth, a deputy assistant secretary of state, explained at the time that "the administration's objective is to make our security interests and our human rights concerns mutually reinforcing so that they can be pursued in tandem."

Since the 1977 ban in aid to Guatemala, Congress and the State Department have sometimes heatedly debated official and unofficial requests for civilian military helicopters known as Hueys that were purchased before the cutoff.

But in 1980 and 1981, the Guatemalans spent about \$10.5 million on three Bell 212 and six Bell 206 civilian helicopters — the civilian equivalent of the military Huey — according to sources close to the purchases. These helicopters were bought with Communist Department approval, but neither Congress nor the State Department had to approve or even be informed of the sales. At least two of the new helicopters are now equipped with 30-caliber machine guns.

At garages such as this one in northwestern Guatemala, amid the rough mountainous terrain where leftist and Communist guerrillas have their strongest forces, this new equipment appears to be essential to Guatemala's counterinsurgency campaign.

The army moved its troops overland in U.S. army trucks and jeeps. A Bell 212 helicopter with door guns is used to strike guerrilla positions while a just-arrived 412, still with its "executive" interior, carries troops to the scene of a battle and evacuates the casualties.

Although Guatemala over the past several years has indicated to the State Department that it wants to purchase specifically military-designed equipment, it has been advised in most instances by the State Department that such requests would never be approved by Congress because the necessary certification of its human rights policy could not be made.

Rep. Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, says he has the impression that the Reagan administration wants to renew a military relationship with Guatemala because of its fears the government may need help in fighting guerrillas but that it is "concerned about the reaction" in Congress.

"That is a justified concern," Rep. Barnes said.

Slavages Increase

The number of political slayings in Guatemala — many of the victims are government opponents — is up by more than 150 percent in the last year to what some estimates put at as high as 500 a month.

Although government officials denounce reports that killings of political opponents are orchestrated in an annex of the presidential palace, some Guatemalan military officers concede that civilians, usually Indians and peasants, who stand between them and the guerrillas often are considered expendable.

Guatemala and U.S. officials insist that the guerrillas are receiving substantial arms shipments from, at least with the help of, the Soviet bloc, Cuba and Nicaragua. But the extent of these supplies is unclear.

The Guatemalan government insists that it can survive by its own wit and with its own resources. But at the same time the high command believes the only way to fight the guerrillas is with massive troop concentrations. Senior officers say the army must be increased to about 100,000 men from its present level of perhaps 22,000. To do that would require either more money than Guatemala's ailing economy can provide or military aid from elsewhere.

Israel has taken up some of the slack, supplying the Guatemalan military with its own standard-issue combat troops, as well as machine guns, helmets and as many as nine highly mobile Arava transport planes equipped with gun pods.

The Israeli also recently opened a military communications school in Guatemala to train radio technicians, and there have been reports of Israeli advisers here as well.

## Scandal Hits Mongolian Academy

MOSCOW — Mongolia has been hit by a major scandal centered on its Academy of Sciences and one of the country's leading political figures.

According to reports from the capital, Ulan Bator, the Mongolian leadership has branded the academy a den of corruption, idleness and fraud, and its president, Badaryn Shirendeh, has been removed.

Mr. Shirendeh, 50, was a member of the Mongolian Communist Party leadership and a deputy premier before taking over at the academy in 1961.

The latest edition of the semiregular Russian-language newspaper Novosti Mongolii

(News of Mongolia) to reach Moscow said his dismissal followed a probe that found that little if any work was done at the academy. The equivalent of hundreds of thousands of dollars meant for projects was embezzled or spent on parties, it said.

No Practical Use

In the past few years the academy employed only half the projects for which state funds have been allotted, and even those turned out to be of no practical use to the country, the newspaper said.

Mr. Shirendeh was attacked for doing nothing to improve the situation for industrial relations and friends in key positions, and for

self-aggrandizement. He was said to have had a book published about himself in which he was described as a genius of historic proportions.

Honored by Moscow

Mr. Shirendeh had been honored by Moscow with an entry in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which says he went straight from college in Leningrad, Siberia, to the position of rector at Mongolia's only university.

But among the charges against Mr. Shirendeh is the accusation that he utilized Mongolia's scientific and technical resources — an indication that Khrushchev's era may have been behind his dismissal.

## Swiss Condemn Plan To Liberalize Sex Laws

GENEVA — The Swiss public has come out overwhelmingly against proposals by government-appointed experts to lower the age of sexual consent to 14, in determining certain cases of incest and to liberalize laws controlling pornography.

The "love at fourteen" proposals, as they are known here, were put forward in a report by a 31-member panel that included lawyers, doctors and theologians.

Local authorities, political parties and interest groups, asked for their comments, have massively condemned them. The great majority of Switzerland's 26 cantons said they would not accept alterations to existing law.

A proposal to legalize incest between brothers and sisters, older than 18 particularly enraged local authorities. The Roman Catholic cantons of Fribourg, Valais and Vaud told the Justice Department that they considered the suggestion shocking.

The Federation of Protestant Churches and the Christian Democratic Party rejected the commission's argument that genetic damage through incest could not be scientifically proved.

Radical Changes Unlikely

Although the federal government still plans reforms in sex laws, proposals for radical changes to the code drawn up in 1952 now appear unlikely. The government took an immediate stance on the commission report.

Reducing the age of consent from 16 to 14 would bring Switzerland into line with its neighbors, Italy, West Germany and Austria. In France, the age of sexual majority is 15.

The commission advocated decriminalizing homosexuality from the age of 14 and making rape within marriage a crime, also proposed decriminalizing a little-known provision in the Swiss penal code defining adultery as a crime.

About 150,000 people have signed a petition against the report. Only two of the 26 cantons, along with the small Socialist Party and the Young Liberals, favored dropping the age of consent to 14, although five cantons, including Bern and Zurich, agreed that it could be set at 15, as in France.

Proposals to liberalize homosexuality laws were the support of Socialists, Liberals and the German-speaking cantons of Saint Gall and Basel. But there was general opposition to ending laws on pornography along the lines of Northern European countries.

Members of the panel said the proposal to lower the age of con-

sent to 14 simply recognized changes in sexual activity. Guy-Edouard Suter, president of the Federal Youth Commission, said he did not think Swiss youth was particularly concerned about the public debate and usually made up their own minds about sex.

But conservative Switzerland seems ready for change on less controversial fronts. Ancient concubinage laws are finally being wiped off the statute books in some of the few cantons where unmarried couples can still be prosecuted for living together.

The justice and police departments in Saint Gall, one of the last bastions against change, recently drafted reform legislation which will be put to a popular vote. Similar changes were expected in the Basel area. These moves followed a recent high court victory by a couple locally convicted of concubinage and threatened with forcible separation.

Some conservatives have said that unmarried couples living together but taxed individually receive an unfair advantage.

Recent reports indicate that more unmarried Swiss couples are choosing to live together — often for those tax advantages. A retired man who shares a three-room apartment with his woman friend said, "We draw a pension of 2,200 francs (\$1,188) between us. If we got married, that would drop to 1,600 francs. That's a big difference for poor people."

Prague Struggles With Integration of Gypsies

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — The Gypsy population in Eastern Europe's Communist countries have constituted a difficult problem of integration into a strongly state-controlled society.

As a result, official attitudes toward Gypsies have served as an approximate barometer of human rights in their countries.

The essence of the Czechoslovak attitude toward Gypsies was summarized by Petr Prucha, a senior labor ministry official with high central responsibility for the Gypsy population of 303,000.

"They must adapt to our culture and way of life if they live on our territory," the official said in an interview. "They have very firm habits that are difficult to change."

Progress has been achieved in the last 10 years toward that goal, he said, on the principle that Gypsies are citizens with the same



ANTI-ABORTION RALLY — An estimated 25,000 anti-abortion demonstrators rallied in Washington to mark the ninth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision that overturned state laws against abortion. Their leaders met with President Reagan and later said he had reiterated his opposition to abortion. However, they said they had not asked him for a commitment on anti-abortion legislation.

rights and duties as the nearly 15 million other Czechoslovaks.

"In practice, most are informed of all their rights," the official said. "They are the first to claim all social benefits. They are aware of all possibilities to get money, and they exploit them. On the other hand, it is a problem to keep them at a steady job."

At the height of the Stalinist period, in the early 1950s, an official edict outlawed the "Gypsy" nomadic life and obliged them to settle permanently in the communist cities in which they found themselves. Settlement was a slow process, not only because of the Gypsies' unwillingness but also because of the majority's resistance to accepting them as neighbors and having their children at next to them in class.

The proportion of Gypsies in Czechoslovakia is relatively high because during Hitler's extermination campaign in German-occupied

countries, the nominally independent puppet state of Slovakia was a haven of comparative safety.

Mr. Prucha said that while old nomadic ways were no longer practiced, "immigrant travel" of many Gypsies was continuing. He said they often pulled up stakes and moved on the pretense of looking for work.

Eighty-two percent of Czechs and Slovaks of productive age hold jobs, he said, while the total for Gypsies is only 71 percent. And while all children receive an obligatory nine-year education, only 4 percent of Gypsies continue to high school and 1.5 to 1.8 percent to university.

The official said birth rates, originally high and abortion rates higher than the national levels.

"When they know how to live in an apartment, they don't want to be Gypsies anymore," Mr. Prucha said. "If we give them the state rights, we must educate them."

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## U.K. Rape Cases Bring Growing Controversy

By William Rutter  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Several unrelated cases of rape have focused a growing controversy in Britain in the past two weeks, fueling a debate among women's organizations, legal groups and Parliament.

One of the cases, the brutal rape of a Glasgow woman in 1981, led to the forced resignation Thursday of Nicholas Fairbairn, the solicitor general for Scotland. He had been vehemently criticized in the House of Commons because of a decision not to prosecute the men accused of raping the woman.

Earlier this month, a judge in the Ipswich Crown Court touched off a torrent of condemnation when he convicted a man of having raped a 17-year-old high schooler, but then gave him a \$4,000 fine and two jail sentences.

Among the critics of the judgment in that case was Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who termed rape a "violent, detestable and odious crime" that called for a jail sentence in all but "wholly exceptional situations."

In the same statement, made in Parliament on Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher expressed concern about the handling of a rape case that was the subject of a British Broadcasting Corp. television documentary last week.

In a news item, it was shown being heavily questioned by policemen who clearly did not believe her story about being raped.

Mr. Fairbairn's resignation was agreed upon at a meeting between him and Mrs. Thatcher after the debate in Parliament. In a letter to her, he defended the decision not to prosecute the three men accused of raping the Glasgow woman, but conceded that he should not have discussed the case in the press before defending it to his colleagues in Parliament.

The victim in that case, now 30, was repeatedly abused with a razor during the attack, receiving wounds that required 16 stitches.

Mr. Fairbairn explained in the Commons that the state had decided not to prosecute the three young suspects in the case because the victim "was not in a fit state to give evidence."

Psychiatrists who examined her said an appearance in court might upset her so much that she would commit suicide, he added. He said that, although the crime was "horrendous," no case could be made without her testimony.

In criticism from the Labour Party benches, Mr. Richardson said the decision was "a grave failure to respond to rape and then put up their victims because they may then go on to live."

"Special Difficulties"

Another member, Russell Johnston, said: "To the layman, it is extraordinary that if this poor wretched woman had died as a consequence of these assaults there would have been a case brought, but because she was reduced to such a condition by the assault that she could not be in court, the people who did it got off."

In reply, Mr. Fairbairn said that if the woman had died, the men might have been prosecuted for murder, but not for rape, unless there had been witnesses. Rape has "special difficulties which no other serious crime has," he said.

The case of the man who was fined for raping the high schooler caused the greatest outcry. Judge Bertrand Richards said the victim, who had been hitchhiking home in a rural area, was partly to blame. "I am not saying that a girl hitchhiking home late at night should not be protected by the law, but she was guilty of a great deal of contributory negligence," he said.

The unusually lenient treatment of the man who committed the rape was quickly repudiated at the highest levels, not only by Mrs. Thatcher, but also by Lord Hailsham, the lord chancellor, head of the judiciary.

He turned aside the widespread demands that Judge Richards be disciplined or removed from office. But in a highly unusual rebuff in 10 days after the case, Lord Hailsham said: "Contributory negligence does not, of course, constitute any defense to rape, nor should it impede in any way the prosecution of a case."

U.S. Air Carriers Cut Florida Fares

NEW YORK — A round of cuts in air fares between the Northeast and Florida has brought the price of a one-day, economy class ticket to \$77. Current fares are \$107 on weekdays and \$127 on weekends.

Air Florida set off the fare-cutting Friday. It was undercut by Pan American World Airways, whose move was largely followed by other major carriers. Air Florida decided to match the Pan Am prices, but with restrictions.

## Analysts Warn Protectionism Might Slow Recovery of World Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

also accused of market violations are refusing to make deposits to cover the costs of arbitration — a 50-year-old practice at the ICC, whose members include 7,000 companies and business organizations in 106 countries.

"More and more companies are violating their own rules," said an executive, adding quickly that ICC arbitration panels are still handling about 250 cases a year.

Hard to Reduce

"It is difficult in talk about enforcing liberalized trade rules and growing numbers of bankruptcies and when imports are being singled out as the cause of unemployment," he added.

Complicating the task of trade officials is the growth of "industrial protection systems." Mr. Tumble of the GATT said. Basically, these are government subsidies that he said "are tailored to the needs of producers, as articulated and communicated to govern-

ments by industry lobbies, which also participate directly or indirectly in the international and increasingly bilateral negotiations through which these systems work."

Although their forms vary, these systems exist in the United States, Europe and Japan. Except for tropical products, the systems extend into every key area of international trade, including agriculture, petroleum, steel, synthetic fibers, textiles and transport, according to Mr. Tumble.

"This is nothing more than a renewed tendency to industrial protection," he asserted.

Equally troubling to trade strategists is the Reagan administration's new focus on trade offensive aimed at prodding Europe and Japan to open their markets to more U.S. products. The campaign's most conspicuous aspect is the new "reciprocity" approach under which the United States threatens to penalize countries that do not open their markets.

"Although we realize it is being backed by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, it is pure — and totally new — beggar-thy-neighbor policy," said a senior U.S. trade official. "It is also totally dangerous."

In the present atmosphere, there is a consensus that the chances for launching a new round of trade liberalization are about zero since such negotiations in the post-World War II period, including the GATT and Kennedy rounds, reduced tariffs in as little as one-tenth of their 1930 levels.

The Tokyo Round, which opened in 1974 and ended in 1979, also drafted new rules and agreements to reduce tariff barriers, such as subsidies and discriminatory government procurement practices, while strengthening the role of GATT.

But the new GATT rules and dispute settlement machinery have yet to be tested. Officials in Geneva said that of 17 cases handled by GATT last year, 11 were in agri-

culture and none of the industry cases came under the subsidy code.

"We got liberalizing codes during the Tokyo Round, but little else," said Martin Wolf, director of studies at the privately financed Trade Policy Research Center in London. "I am very skeptical at this point about future initiatives."

Mid-level Meeting

Despite the doubts, GATT last month announced plans for a mid-level meeting on trade issues in Geneva next November. Western diplomats said the meeting could be the most important gathering on trade since the Tokyo Round.

The purpose, as outlined in the communiqué, will be "to examine the functioning of the multilateral trading system and to reinforce the common efforts of the contracting parties to support and improve the system for the benefit of all nations."

Senior GATT officials said the meeting could focus on putting the

codes into effect and on other unfinished business from the Tokyo Round, but it could also take up a U.S.-supported idea that the next round deal with services — a rapidly expanding category encompassing insurance, banking, investment and construction.

Most trade officials say there is little hope for coming to an agreement on a negotiating timetable in the next few months. Much of the hope for launching a new liberalization round rests on Donald S. McPhail, the Canadian ambassador to GATT and United Nations in Geneva, who is in charge of organizing the November meeting. GATT officials said.

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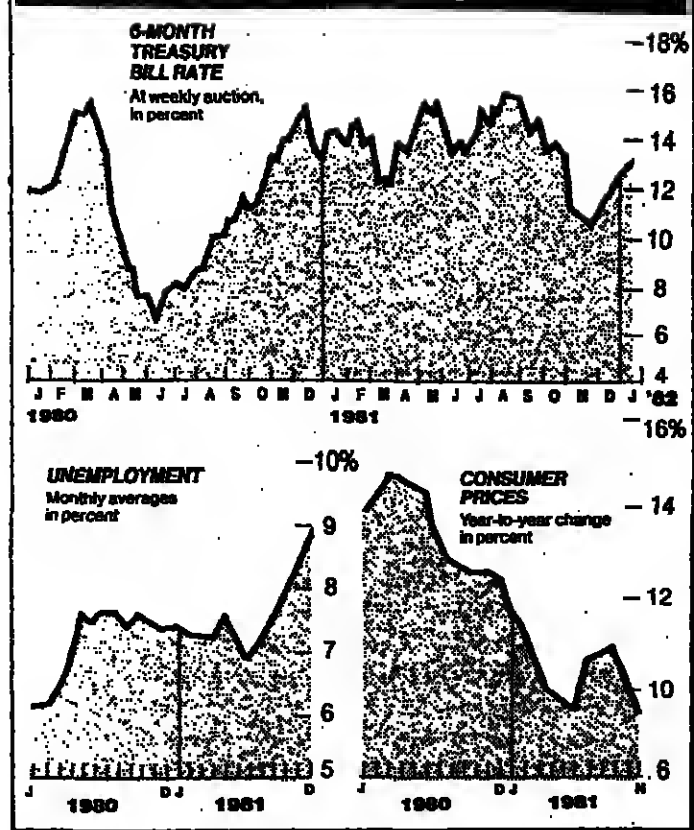
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**Key Economic Signs After Reagan's First Year**



**Twists in Reagan Economic Policy Reflect Anxiety Over Interest Rates**

By Caroline Atkinson and John M. Berry  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Has economic policy turned upside down?

Unemployment, already 8.9 percent of the work force at the end of last year, is likely to be higher this year than in any other since 1941, while inflation is clearly coming down from the peaks of the Carter years. What the economy needs, one might think, is stimulus, pump-priming.

Yet the Congress returning to town this week will be asked by President Reagan to act in the opposite way and make further deep cuts in domestic spending in fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

These cuts are likely to hit particularly hard at social programs that have been the traditional balm of the poor and unemployed in recessions. Policy-makers also are considering higher taxes.

**Extraordinary Response**

It is, on the face of it, an extraordinary response to obvious economic weakness in an election year. But underneath, the Reagan budget policy may be, in these broad economic terms, less restrictive than it seems.

One main reason is that last year was extraordinary, too. Congress voted the largest tax cut in history, almost \$750 billion between now and 1986. It also approved the beginning of a military buildup that will add more than \$20 billion to the defense budget in fiscal 1982, and almost \$35 billion next year if Mr. Reagan has his way.

These past acts mean that without new spending cuts or tax increases, fiscal policy in 1983 and 1984 will be strongly expansionary; even with them it will

be somewhat so. The shift toward stimulus will get under way in earnest with this summer's scheduled individual income tax cuts.

But why should the president and Congress be moving to offset that stimulus in an economy where idle factories and poor sales outlooks mean that businessmen are not investing — despite generous new tax incentives — and the job market is shrinking?

Persistently high interest rates are the reason.

**Contradiction in Policy**

There has been a basic contradiction in administration economic policy from the outset. Budget policy was made expansive with the 1981 tax cut and military spending increases — but money policy as administered by the Federal Reserve Board was kept restrictive.

The result of the contradictory policies, the one feeding demand for funds, the other constricting their supply, has been high interest rates. These have in turn helped bring on the recession.

It is to reduce these rates and help the economy expand that the president's advisers are now urging limited budget restraint. Without spending cuts and some tax increase, the likely deficits in fiscal 1983 and 1984 will be quite large. It is the prospect of these large future federal credit demands that is helping keep long-term rates high, administration economists say.

Yet these spending cuts and tax increases, whatever they do to long-term interest rates, will also have another effect. They will reduce overall spending power in the economy, dampening total demand. They will thus also serve to exacerbate the recession they are intended to overcome.

The point, in a way, is that money policy is dominant, while fiscal policy is in a box. The administration and Congress can now fine-tune the budget all they want but cannot greatly expand the economy while money remains tight. By this view, even if budget policy is slightly upside down, it may not make a decisive difference.

Almost no one is suggesting that tax increases should take effect in this recession year, although the president wants new spending cuts to begin in October. But restrictive measures — including tax increases — should be put in place to narrow the deficits in following years, according to those who are seeking to combat high interest rates.

After staying at record levels last summer for much longer than expected, interest rates eventually came down in the fall with the onset of recession. But they have now taken experts by surprise again and started up from levels that were already very high for this stage of the business cycle.

The president already has begun to chafe under the Fed's tight money rule. But he has not yet made clear whether he wants more or less money growth; nor has supply-sider Rep. Jack Kemp, a New York Republican who has called for Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's resignation and for lower interest rates but has declared himself against easy money.

**Criticism of Fed**

Last week the president and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan castigated the Fed for letting the money supply grow too rapidly at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. It was this upsurge that has sent interest rates climbing, they say.

But Mr. Regan also has complained that money

growth was too slow last year, and warned that there must be sufficient money expansion this year to allow the economy to make a strong recovery.

Most experts believe that this would require a substantial relaxation of money policy. The president may yet argue for this. It is high interest rates that Mr. Reagan really dislikes, and with the Fed and its money policy as a handy scapegoat he is likely to blame uncomfortably high rates on whatever it is that is happening to the money supply at any given time, some observers say.

This ambivalence over money policy probably reflects a fundamental uncertainty over the goal of economic policy: Whether the fight against inflation should take precedence over creating jobs and holding down unemployment.

Last year Mr. Reagan promised Congress that it could have both more growth and less inflation. This year, it is clear it cannot, or at least not with present policies, any more than the Fed can make money grow both more slowly and more quickly.

The administration is proud of its success in bringing down inflation. But this success has a price. It is the recession that is now largely responsible for holding down wage and price increases, most analysts say.

The high interest rates that precipitated the recession were the result of tight money, not easy money. The spurt in money growth in the last two to three months notwithstanding, it is likely to be tight money that slows or stalls recovery this year.

Bringing fiscal policy into line with this tight money policy will not lead to economic growth and a decline in unemployment, but merely to a more balanced and concerted fight against inflation of the traditional Republican kind.

**U.S. Auto Talks Show Upheavals in Industry**

By John Holusha  
*New York Times Service*

DETROIT — If there were any lingering doubts, developments at the talks between the two largest automobile companies and the United Automobile Workers union have made it clear that some of the automobile industry's cherished traditions and prejudices have fallen victim to the losses of the past two years.

General Motors, for instance, has been forced to acknowledge, at least tacitly, that the prices of its

extent of job assurances by the company and the length of a new contract. However, after a vote Saturday, negotiators for the UAW voted to resume talks with GM. In a separate vote, new bargaining meetings with Ford were scheduled.

Chrysler, which extracted \$1 billion in concessions from the union in 1980-81, is not a party to the current talks and presumably will not return to the bargaining table until the expiration of its current contract in mid-September.

The lack of a unified management front may, in fact, give the union a tactical advantage. Each company is evidently seeking an agreement tailored to its particular needs and if one were to settle before the other, the company left behind might face the choice of swallowing a contract not to its liking or seeing its competitor enjoy the benefit of lower wage costs until the existing contract expires Sept. 14.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

cars are too high. The company and the union have agreed that any wage or benefit concessions by the union will be passed through, penny for penny, to consumers in the form of lower car prices.

In arguing with the union that it would take a "significant" price reduction, on the order of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a car, to stimulate automobile sales, GM seemed to be conceding by implication that its prices are that much above what buyers are willing to pay. This is a surprising acknowledgment by the world's largest automobile company, which has always argued strenuously that its cars represent reasonable value for the money.

**Solidarity Suffers**

The agreement gives the union an indirect voice in pricing policy, long a goal of Walter Reuther, the former UAW president, but dismissed in the past by auto executives as a "Socialist dream." Another once-taboo concept, sharing profit with production workers, won acceptance by GM before the talks even began.

Management solidarity among the major automakers has also fallen victim to hard times. General Motors did not tell executives of Ford Motor of its impending deal with the UAW, although the two held a meeting to coordinate bargaining strategy just days before the talks began.

Ford has not accepted the concessions-price cut principle, saying in public that it fears antitrust problems. It notes in private that its greater use of outside suppliers means a dollar of labor cost savings would have less of an impact on car prices at Ford than at GM.

The talks were suspended Wednesday at both General Motors and Ford after an impasse was reached at GM over the size of concessions from the union, the

**Tandon Turns Profit on Disks**

By Louis Sahagun  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

CHATSWORTH, Calif. — When Sirjang Lal Tandon left a steady job in 1975 to invest \$7,000 in his own computer parts company here, he was convinced the business would succeed.

But the 40-year-old Indian immigrant never dreamed that after five years, he would be heading what has been called one of the fastest growing small companies in the United States.

Last May, Boston-based Inc. magazine, which tracks small, publicly held companies, ranked Tandon Corp. as the fifth-fastest growing firm in the United States. Sales in 1981 were \$54.5 million, more than double 1980's \$22.7 million, and Mr. Tandon said he expects sales to reach \$130 million in fiscal 1982.

The company manufactures memory disk drives used in small computers and word processors. It has ridden to success on the growing popularity of personal computers manufactured by Tandy Corp. (no relation to Tandon) and Mr. Tandon's other customers. Tandon recently signed a \$55-million contract to supply Tandy with disk drives for

its personal computers over the next two years.

Born in an oversized garage in 1976, Tandon Corp. now has more than 1,600 employees in Southern California and in factories in the Far East.

Mr. Tandon attributed the firm's track record to careful planning, technological expertise and use of cheap labor in India.

"We have something even the Japanese would like to have — vertical integration," Mr. Tandon says. "We manufacture everything ourselves at a tremendous cost advantage over our competitors."

His major competitors, he said, assemble similar disk drives from parts made by a variety of other companies, each of which adds some profit margin when selling the part to the final assembler.

"Today our company's financial condition is such that it has no debts whatsoever and has about \$50 million cash in the bank — enough funds to continue our growth in the coming years," he says.

Electronics industry officials and analysts on Wall Street attribute part of Tandon's success to its cost advantage, but say larger



Sirjang Lal Tandon

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

**Selling Zeros to Japan: The Preflight Routine**

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Putting a number — \$2.2 billion — on the volume of new Eurobonds launched last week gives a distorted picture of what was happening in the market. Appearances notwithstanding, there was little activity.

The giant portion of the overall volume was made up of zero coupon issues. Six new offerings were announced for a face value of \$1.6 billion. But as these securities are sold at a fraction of their face value, the actual money being raised totaled somewhat less than \$468 million and what a minuscule portion of this was available for sale in Europe, as up to 80 percent of the successful issues wound up in Japan.

considerations: Interest income is taxable but capital gains are not. Thus, these bonds offer a guaranteed way to achieve a sizable tax-free capital gain.

There are only two criteria for selling to the Japanese: The issuer must have a name that retail cus-

**EUROBONDS**

tomers know and trust, and the issue price must be low — probably not exceeding 25 percent of the nominal value.

Once these conditions are met, the marketing of the issue in Europe immediately falls into place. Relatively little paper is available for sale outside Japan and the non-Japanese banks then have to hustle to find even small amounts of paper, leading them to conclude that they have stumbled onto a very hot issue.

Where these conditions are not met, presumably by failing to appreciate just how important the Japanese connection is, marketing becomes quite a chore and underwriters start dumping paper that they cannot sell.

Among the issues highlighting some of the difficulties are the current Citicorp issue, which is for a nominal \$150 million of three-year

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

**Brazil's Latest: No Coup Behind the Ballyhoo**

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Brazil returned to the Euro market last week, accompanied by some ballyhoo that, thanks to its improving domestic economic performance, it had managed to reduce slightly its international borrowing charges. But the view that Brazil had scored a coup is not widely shared.

The borrower is the national development bank, BNDE, which is seeking a relatively modest (for Brazil) \$125 million for eight years. Lenders are being offered the option of pricing the loan over the London interbank rate or the prime rate.

Banks choosing the Libor option are to receive a margin of 2 1/2 points — the standard spread for Brazilian credits. However, banks opting to use the prime as a base rate will be paid a spread of 1 1/2 points — a decline from the 2 points Brazil has been paying over prime.

cent, is an administered rate. Banks alter the rate at their discretion, usually raising it in rapid response to a rise in money market rates and usually lowering it with some lag when there is a drop in short-term interest rates. By contrast, Libor, currently 15 1/2 percent, is a market rate that moves daily in response to supply and demand.

Therefore, loan charges based on prime are more expensive than

**SYNDICATED LOANS**

Libor-based deals. In fact, borrowers have accepted using the prime only because they recognized that they had to pay more to the banks but were unwilling to be seen increasing the very visible margin. Not infrequently, borrowers put a limit on how much of a loan can be tied to prime and lenders get a blended rate of some Libor and some prime.

In this case, bankers say, Brazil is trying to limit the appeal of the prime option by reducing the margin. In addition, commissions paid to banks using the prime formula run 1/4 percent lower than commissions paid to banks using the Libor base. But overall, the bankers note, the commissions (ranging downward from 1 1/4 to 3/4 percent on the Libor portion, depending on the

size of a bank's commitment) are a touch higher than Brazil had been paying.

Bankers add that Brazil can afford to shave the prime-based terms because there is so much room for profit for banks using that formula that they are unlikely to refuse participating in the loan.

**Room for Profit**

Mexico's agricultural development bank, Banco Nacional de Crédito Rural, came to market last week, as expected, seeking \$400 million. Lenders have the option of going in for either seven or eight years at either the three- or six-month Libor rate or prime. For seven years, Banrural will pay 3/4 point over Libor or 1/4 point over prime. Terms on the eight-year portion are 3/4 point over Libor or 1/4 point over prime.

In addition, banks, on any rollover date, choosing to absorb the Mexican withholding tax on interest payments will receive an additional 1/4 percent per year.

Despite reports a week ago that Madrid had given up plans to tap the market because of a dispute

over how much to pay (CO, the national credit institute, to guarantee the loan, the city decided to go ahead with a \$50-million deal, half the originally intended size. Interest is set at 3/4 point over Libor for the first three years and half a point thereafter.

Autopistas del Atlántico, a Spanish highway agency, is seeking \$75 million with half the amount guaranteed by the government. Interest is set at 3/4 point over Libor for the first three years and half a point for the final four years on the guaranteed portion. A margin of 1 1/4 percent is offered on the unguaranteed portion. Lead manager Manufacturers Hanover reports that initial soundings were so positive that the size of the loan was increased from the \$50 million initially indicated.

Elsewhere, Centro Simón Bolívar, the development agency of Caracas, is raising \$70 million for six months, offering a margin of 3/4 point over Libor.

Montevideo is seeking \$35 million for 10 years, offering a margin of 3/4 point over Libor for the first five years and 1/4 point thereafter.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.254	4.725	169.83	4.415	3.725	15.25	21.245	5.26
Brussels 1st	27.18	7.231	17.228	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.2015	4.715	—	35.28	1.64	17.17	5.878	124.45
London (1)	1.8703	—	4.3161	10.77	2.7189	4.727	73.355	3.627
Osaka	120.453	237.050	234.28	210.76	—	49.228	31.511	448.36
Paris	—	1.8653	8.4316	6.1496	0.9956	—	8.9225	0.1228
Perth	5.6575	10.939	234.48	—	4.745	—	22.221	14.849
Zurich	1.8485	2.4622	86.38	31.54	1.476	73.225	4.783	—
ECU	1.8489	0.5689	2.442	4.2187	1.3971	2.257	41.517	1.9593

Dollar Values								
\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.	
Currency	U.S.\$	Eqv't	Currency	U.S.\$	Eqv't	Currency	U.S.\$	Eqv't
1162	Australia	0.9007	0.0111	Israeli sheqel	16.38	0.6836	Shanghai's	2.84
002	Austrian schilling	16.14	0.0414	Japanese yen	236.55	1.0295	S. African rand	2.07
002	Belgium 1st franc	0.0222	0.0002	1275	0.004	0.014	S. Korea's won	0.0002
084	Canada's \$	1.1928	0.8415	Malay, Ringgit	2.365	0.81	Spanish peseta	94.4
1328	Denmark krone	2.5308	0.1704	Mark, krona	5.883	0.1733	Swedish krona	6.6
012	Finland mark	0.12	0.1195	1275	0.004	0.014	Taiwan's \$	0.0002
0149	France franc	0.0149	0.015	Port, escudo	66.79	0.0076	The baht	52.5
52	Germany DM	0.0172	0.0172	Saudi riyal	3.2	0.2723	S. Africa's rthrand	2.07
1.52	Italy Lira	0.6523	1.1492	S.D.R.	0.6762	—	—	—

ECU: 1.8489/1.8487. (1) Commercial bank. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.

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**Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.**



# International Bond Prices — Week of Jan. 21

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 6)

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
DM STRAIGHT BONDS									
Australia									
Canada									
France									
Germany									
Italy									
Japan									
Netherlands									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
UK									
US									
Other									

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS									
Call									
Put									
Other									

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
DM STRAIGHT BONDS									
Australia									
Canada									
France									
Germany									
Italy									
Japan									
Netherlands									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
UK									
US									
Other									

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
DM STRAIGHT BONDS									
Australia									
Canada									
France									
Germany									
Italy									
Japan									
Netherlands									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
UK									
US									
Other									

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
DM STRAIGHT BONDS									
Australia									
Canada									
France									
Germany									
Italy									
Japan									
Netherlands									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
UK									
US									
Other									

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
DM STRAIGHT BONDS									
Australia									
Canada									
France									
Germany									
Italy									
Japan									
Netherlands									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
UK									
US									
Other									

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## Saudis Victors in War on Inflation

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

RIYADH — If this country's political leaders had to run for office, they could point easily to their record in fighting inflation.

Since 1975, when inflation was more than 35 percent, the rate has dropped 3 or 4 percentage points a year. Government spending has held steady for three consecutive years. And economic growth has averaged 21.4 percent a year since 1975.

"What we've achieved here in this country has not been done in any part of the world," said Sheikh Mohammed Ali Aba al-Khalil, the minister of finance and national economy. "It is really unbelievable."

Saudi Arabia's economic policymakers have some advantages: Well over \$100 billion in annual oil earnings, a population roughly the size of New York City's and an exceptionally uncomplicated economy.

The policy has been marked by government intervention in almost every economic area, heavy subsidies to both consumers and industry and a restrictive monetary strategy. Government spending is more than 40 times the level of 1969; but the Saudi leadership has moderated the annual increase to about 5 percent.

Saudi experts said that fiscal policy has a particularly large im-

part in their country because the government, which receives oil revenue directly, accounts for 80 percent of the total economy.

The economic policy is a direct response to the pandemonium that prevailed after oil prices quadrupled in 1973-74. "This rise in government spending accelerated development of all sectors of the economy and helped change the face of Saudi Arabia beyond recognition," according to a report by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

Overnight, construction cranes replaced camels as the national mascot, and construction companies came to expect a profit of 100 percent on a project. Ports were congested, housing virtually unavailable, and expensive imports, from perfumes to bulldozers, flooded in.

"There were suddenly oceans more money than the country could conceivably absorb," one U.S. economic analyst said. Inflation surged to more than 40 percent and government spending doubled annually through the mid-1970s.

After vigorous internal debate, "the government undertook an immediate crash program to alleviate inflationary pressure," a top Saudi economic official said.

One of the principal elements was to attack the bottlenecks that were contributing to inflation. Ports were expanded, industrial fa-

cilities were rushed to completion and, most important, tens of thousands of foreign laborers were brought to sparsely populated Saudi Arabia.

Although political analysts have suggested that the sweeping influx of foreigners, estimated at more than 1.5 million, could undermine Saudi Arabia's traditional society, economic officials tend to see the expatriates as a blessing.

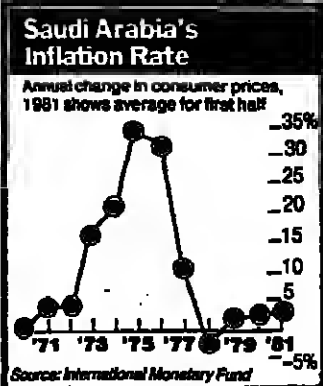
"From the beginning of our program, we have benefited from the flow of foreign labor," Mr. Aba al-Khalil said, in part because foreign labor is less expensive than Saudi workers.

At the same time, the government limited expenditures to an annual rate of growth considerably below the inflation rate. This curb came after three years during which public outlays essentially had doubled annually.

Saudi Arabia also attacked inflation with vast subsidies. As a result, food, electricity and water all sell at a fraction — often about half — of the real cost, and medical care is free.

Another subsidy provides university students with allowances of \$300 a month in addition to free tuition, books and room and board.

Perhaps more significant, the government began lending money in the form of 25-year, interest-free loans to purchase homes, a policy that was also intended to distrib-



ute some of the country's oil revenue. In the five years of the program, \$43.7 million has been lent to build 200,000 housing units.

The great improvement in the country's inflation rate obviously owes much to these subsidies, which some analysts characterize as a means for Saudi Arabia to buy its way out of economic difficulties.

Saudi economic authorities say that the major concern at the moment is to moderate growth, although such multi-billion-dollar government efforts as the new industrial cities of Jubail and Yanbu — seen as crucial to Saudi Arabia's modernization — continue in race ahead.

Officials say that the government's financial surplus totaled more than \$30 billion in 1981. In addition, Saudi Arabia's financial reserves rose to \$27 billion from \$23 billion a year earlier.

On balance, Saudi Arabia's economic policymakers believe the country's program has been successful in stemming inflation, curbing the gold rush mentality that once prevailed and setting the stage for expansion of the economy beyond petroleum.

People are shifted from speculation in industry and agriculture," Sheikh Soliman A. Solaiman, the commerce minister, said. "In the years to come, we will see a maturing of the economy."

## Tandon Turns Disk Profit

(Continued from Page 7)

companies could potentially enter the business to challenge the smaller firm.

"There's no question but that there is going to be a tremendous shakeup in that industry (small computer parts) sooner or later," says Garland Asher, director of financial planning at Tandy Corp. "Everybody and his brother is getting in the disk drive business. But right now, Tandon is the price leader."

Barbara Isgur, an analyst for Paine Webber, Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., says that "for another corporation to realistically compete with Tandon, it would have to be very efficient, produce a reliable product, and spend a lot of money on marketing."

The son of a lawyer, Mr. Tandon came to the United States in 1960. He obtained post-graduate degrees in engineering and in business administration.

In 1973, when he was working for IBM, Mr. Tandon foresaw the potential for personal computers and wanted to share in the boom by producing drives for the flexible and rigid memory disks.

"My main problem then was if I put all my money into such a business I wouldn't have enough to live on," Mr. Tandon says.

But Mr. Tandon was able to put his ideas to work when he joined Peritek Computer Corp. of Los Angeles with the offer of a \$65,000 bonus "if I could get them into the floppy disk drive business."

Even though he accomplished the task, he says, Peritek balked at his suggestion to expand the line.

As a result, he quit the job late in 1975 to start his own business.

"At first my wife, Kamla, helped me to do the soldering, wiring and assembly work," he says. "We had to do everything ourselves."

Gerald Lembas, former Peritek product manager and now executive vice president at Tandon, bought 200,000 shares of the fled-

gling firm for \$17,000. The shares later split four for one, Mr. Lembas said, and his holding is now worth about \$20 million.

Tandon Corp.'s sales in the European market attracted the attention of investors in West Germany and France. One of them was Jean Deleage of the Paris-based investment company Saffinova, who visited the operation in 1976.

"The most difficult thing for me was to locate the little garage," Mr. Deleage said with a laugh. "I knew Tandon had established a nice niche for himself, and already had high visibility."

Saffinova purchased \$250,000 of stock and urged other investment firms to follow suit, including the venture capital firm T.A. Associates of Boston. During the next four years, those investment firms and others pumped \$3.6 million into Tandon, enabling it to expand into other countries.

In India, Tandon found skilled, low-cost workers trained in computer production and left without jobs when IBM closed its India subsidiary in 1977. Many of those workers, earning 5 cents an hour, are now employed by Tandon. Of the company's 1,600 employees, about 450 work in plants in India and Singapore.

But Mr. Tandon insisted, he is not exploiting his countrymen. "Things are just not as expensive there," he says. "Besides, we bus them to and from work and subsidize their lunches."

He said his wealth has enabled him to build a \$3-million hospital in his hometown of Barnala.

Tandon sells its disk drives for \$150 to \$300 each in more than 300 countries, including Atari, North Star, Tandy, Commodore and Wang Laboratories. Mr. Lembas says that price is about the same charged by the company's competitors, but that Tandon has a greater profit margin because its manufacturing costs are lower.

## Japanese Seize on Zero Coupons

(Continued from Page 7)

paper offered at \$665. The capital gain inherent in being repaid \$1,000 at final maturity is equivalent to a yield of 137 percent. The low maturity dictated a high selling price and the high selling price limited the inherent capital gain to a "mere" 50 percent. This compares unfavorably to the 300 percent available on 10-year zeros sold at 25 percent of face value.

The Wells Fargo issue a week earlier, of six-year paper sold at \$440 (representing an inherent capital gain of 127 percent), suffered from the same problem. It was quoted Friday at about \$427, a steep drop in its own right and especially notable relative to most issues announced a week ago.

Another issue failing to meet the need criteria was the \$150-million offer from Beneficial Overseas Finance. Market analysts said Beneficial was just not a household name in the Far East. To sell the eight-year paper, issued at \$327 for a yield of 15 percent, Beneficial was forced to sweeten the terms by offering a "put" option allowing investors to request repayment after five years for a yield of 15 1/2 percent.

Other zeros announced last week, along with Citicorp's, were:

- J.C. Penney — \$350 million of 12-year paper offered at \$185 for a yield of 15.1 percent (a capital gain of 441 percent).
- Sears Roebuck — \$300 million of 10-year paper sold at \$247.20 for each nominally valued \$1,000 security for a yield of 15 percent (a capital gain of 304 percent).
- Beatrice Foods — \$250 million of 10-year bonds sold at \$255 for a yield of 14.65 percent (a capital gain of 292 percent).
- Xerox Credit Corp. — \$250 million of 10-year paper offered at \$255 for a yield of 14.65 percent.
- Du Pont — \$300 million of eight-year paper priced at \$339 to yield 14.48 percent (a capital gain of 195 percent).

Last week also saw the first straight dollar bonds issued since before the Christmas holiday. A relatively modest \$300 million worth of fixed coupon paper was put on offer.

• Arizona Public Service, \$50 million for seven years, bearing a coupon of 16 1/2 percent and priced at par. Lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston expects to increase the size of the issue to \$75 million.

• Japan Development Bank, \$50 million of five-year notes sold at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent.

• Hydro-Quebec, \$100 million of six-year paper bearing a coupon of 16 1/2 percent priced at par. (It sold \$200 million of 10-year paper in New York last week at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 16 1/2 percent.)

• Astra, a Mexican holding company whose units are engaged in retailing and related real estate activities, is offering \$100 million of 10-year bonds. The issue carries the guarantee of K. Mart Corp., a double-A-rated U.S. retailer. The bonds are being offered with an indicated coupon of 16 1/2 percent. Final terms and issue price will be set Thursday.

In the floating rate sector, Swedish Export Credit introduced, under theegis of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., a new wrinkle — a floater bearing warrants to purchase fixed-rate paper. The warrants are being issued to the co-managers, who are free to pass on as many (or as few) warrants as they want to investors.

The floater is \$75 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon set at the London interbank offered rate. Swedish Export is also issuing

112.5 million one-year warrants, which allow the holder to purchase a \$1,000, eight-year bond bearing a fixed coupon of 14 1/2 percent.

The warrants are being offered in lieu of the normal commissions. Thus, Swedish Export is paying a cash commission of 1/2 percent (compared to the 1 1/4 percent usually seen). The warrants are estimated to have a cash value of \$10 to \$12, which would add 1 to 1.2 percent to the cash commission.

In return, Swedish Export saves on the cash commission it pays out and gets to issue paper at Libor rather than at the small premium over Libor that it would ordinarily expect to pay.

### Nippon Credit Offer

Nippon Credit Bank of Japan, through its Nippon Credit Bank (Curacao Finance) is offering \$50 million of eight-year notes bearing a coupon of 1/4 point over Libor and guarantees this will never be set lower than 5 1/4 percent.

Toronto Dominion is seeking \$100 million for 10 years, also offering a coupon set at 1/4 point over Libor and a guaranteed minimum of 5 1/4 percent.

Anas, an Italian highway construction agency, is seeking \$100 million for eight years offering a coupon set at a 1/4-point spread over Libor, and convertible, at noteholders' option, into a 10-year fixed rate bond bearing a coupon of 13 percent. The floating coupon is guaranteed not to be set lower than 5 1/4 percent.

Altos Hornos, a Mexican steel maker, is offering \$100 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon set at 1/4 point over Libor and guaranteed not to fall below 6 percent.

In the convertible sector, Japan's Bridgestone Tire and Honda Motor are both expected to tap the market this week.

### Canadian Issue

In the Canadian dollar sector, Transalta Utilities (formerly known as Calgary Power, whose domestic paper is rated triple-A) is seeking 50 million Canadian dollars for seven years. The bullet issue is being offered with a coupon of 16 1/2 percent, and pricing is open, lead manager Merrill Lynch said.

The Deutsche mark sector revived late last week, following the half-point cut in the Bundesbank's special Lombard rate to 10 percent. The decrease, taken in conjunction with modest rate cuts in most other European centers, confirmed the commitment to reduce the level of interest rates and sparked a buying spree in the bond market.

The Frankfurt market was also

buoyed by rumors that the Saudis would commit themselves to buy up to \$7 billion worth of government paper this year, lending further support for the mark on the foreign exchange market.

As a result, the European Investment Bank's 150 million DM of seven-year paper and 100 million DM of 10-year bonds, both issued at par bearing a coupon of 10 percent, ended the week quoted at a modest discount of 1/4 point after a rather weak start. Likewise, the 150-million DM, 10-year issue for Pemex, which is expected to be offered at par, was quoted at a half-point discount after a very weak reception early in the week.

Dealers now speculate that the coming 125 million DM issue for the Council of Europe could try to break the 10-percent coupon barrier.

In the Middle East, Enso-Gutzeit, guaranteed by Finland, is offering 5 million Kuwaiti dinars of seven-year notes, which are expected to yield 11 1/2-12 percent.

### Eurobond Yields\*

Week Ended Jan. 20	
Int'l inst. lg. term US\$	15.65%
Ind. long term, US\$	15.27%
Ind. medium term, US\$	15.57%
Can. \$ medium term	15.09%
French fr. medium term	16.75%
Int'l inst. lg. term yen	8.08%
ECU medium term	13.49%
EUA long term	12.09%
Int'l inst. lg. term LF	12.95%
FL long term	13.06%

\* Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

### Market Turnover

Week Ended Jan. 22	
(in billions of U.S. dollars)	
Total	793.4
Equities	2,973.4
Bonds	3,766.8
Eurol	4,653.8
4,035.8	618.0

### ADVERTISEMENT

**RICOH COMPANY LTD.**  
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that as from 29th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 21 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Ricoh Company Ltd., each rep. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4.16 net (div. per record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 4.5 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 67.5 = Dfls. .76 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 90 = Dfls. 1.01 p.CDR) will be deducted. After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3.90 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 14th January 1982.

### ADVERTISEMENT

**MITSUBI ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING CO., LTD.**  
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that as from 29th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 18 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., each rep. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.53 net (div. per record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 2.5 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.5 = Dfls. .42 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 50 = Dfls. .56 p.CDR) will be deducted. After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.19 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 14th January 1982.

### ADVERTISEMENT

**MARUBENI CORPORATION**  
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that as from 29th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 17 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Marubeni Corporation, each rep. 150 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4.28 net (div. per record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 3 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 67.5 = Dfls. .76 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 90 = Dfls. 1.01 p.CDR) will be deducted. After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 4.02 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 14th January 1982.

### BEARER DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS

Representing preferred stock of  
**BAXTER/TRAUVOL INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
1st series convertible preferred stock

A distribution of Dollar 0.45 per depository share less any applicable taxes depending on the presenter's country of residence will be payable on and after January 22, 1982 upon presentation of coupon N° 30 at the office of any of the following depositories:

**MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK:**  
— NEW YORK, 30, West Broadway;  
— BRUXELLES, 35, avenue des Arts;  
— LONDON, 1, Angel Court;  
— PARIS, 14 Place Vendôme;  
— FRANKFURT, 8 Bockenheimer Landstrasse;  
**KREDIETBANK S.A.: Blvd. Royal, 43, Luxembourg.**

## DEUTSCHE BANK A.G. LONDON BRANCH

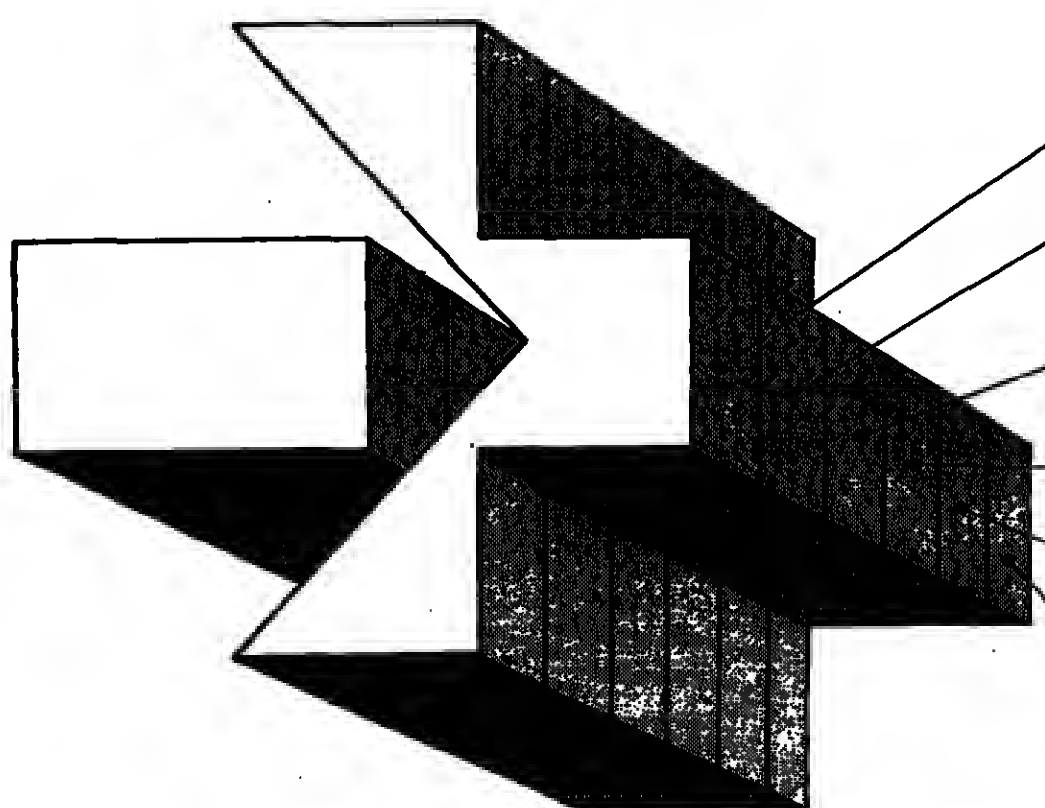
Commencing on 25th January, 1982 Deutsche Bank A.G., London Branch will maintain a market in a selection of high quality Floating Rate Notes.

Please contact:

Tel: 01-283 8391,  
Telex: 8811324

Mr. Michael Scotcher  
Mr. Brian Moriarty  
Mr. Robin Hampson

# Gould focuses its electronics growth in six rapidly expanding market segments.



**32-bit super minicomputer:**  
Newer, more advanced applications offer many growth opportunities.

**Factory automation:**  
Minicomputers, programmable and factory controllers, servos, transducers, and other controls for the revitalization of American industry.

**Test and measurement:**  
Precision instruments to gather, process, analyze and record test data with great speed and accuracy.

**Medical instrumentation:**  
For patient monitoring, cardiovascular and cardiopulmonary applications.

**Defense systems:**  
Heavyweight torpedoes and towed array sonar systems for undersea defense.

**Electronic components and materials:**  
Copper foil for PC boards, switching power supplies and AC power conditioning equipment for computers.

## Electronics growth continues to accelerate.

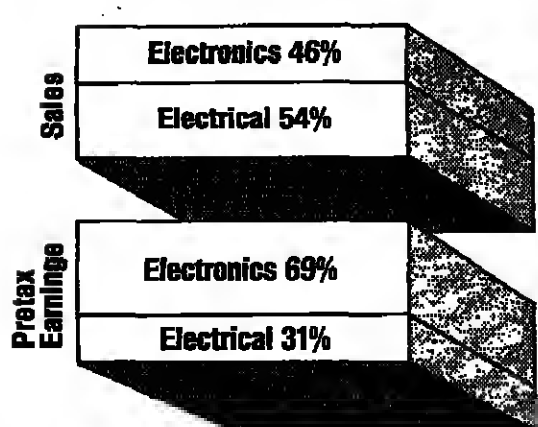
Over the last five years, sales of Gould's electronic products have grown from \$230 million to almost \$700 million. That's a compound annual growth rate of 32 percent. Pretax earnings have tripled, and the recent divestiture of our industrial group means that almost 70 percent of pretax earnings now come from electronics.

This growth will be further stimulated through expanded research and development efforts and by small selective

acquisitions to increase our product offerings within the targeted market segments.

With this new corporate strategy, we are building on our proven technological capabilities to give us the strongest competitive advantage. This positions Gould for market growth to provide above average returns for our shareholders.

To learn more about our strategy, write: Gould Inc., Dept. J-31, Roebuck Road, Hainault, Essex IG6 3UE. Or call 01-486-9021.



**GOULD**  
Electronics & Electrical Products



NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale prices for the week ended Jan. 22 rose 0.1 percent, the lowest gain since the week ending Dec. 14, 1981. The index, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, rose 0.1 percent to 159.14 from 159.03 a year earlier. The index, which is not seasonally adjusted, is based on a basket of 100 commodities. Prices for most commodities rose, but prices for some commodities fell. Prices for some commodities rose, but prices for some commodities fell.

Sales	High	Low	Net
ASAP	159.14	159.03	159.14
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ASAP	159.14	159.03	159.14
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## ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

### ECOWAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

#### INVITATION TO TENDER

The Executive Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States invites to international Tender under its integrated telecommunication program:

##### 1—Subject:

This invitation to tender is for the supply, installation and Commission of equipment for fourteen microwave links, five local automatic exchanges and four international telephone transit exchanges.

##### 2—Description of works:

Tender documents consist of six volumes:

- Vol. I General conditions of tender and contract.
- Vol. II Technical specifications for transmission systems.
- Vol. III Technical specifications for telephone exchanges facilities.
- Vol. IV Technical specifications for outside plant facilities.
- Vol. V Technical specifications for buildings and access road facilities.
- Vol. VI Technical specifications for power supply system.

##### 2—Funding sources:

Facilities to be provided under this invitation to tender are to be financed by ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development, European Development Fund (EDF), European Investment Bank, Italian Government and by purchaser credits.

##### 4—Participation:

- a) Contracting firms from the European Economic Community and from ACP shall tender for the following:
  - Lot N° 3: Transmission facilities for Ouagadougou-Bolgatanga route.
  - Lot N° 4: Transmission facilities for Fada N'Gourma-Forga route.
  - Lot N° 6: Transmission facilities for Bissau-Ziguinchor and Bissau-Koundara routes.
  - Lot N° 7: Transmission facilities for Koumadia-Mali route.
  - Lot N° 9: Transmission facilities for Korioko-Sikasso route.
  - Lot N° 20: International transit center (CTI) for Praia.
  - Lot N° 21: International transit center (CTI) for Bissau.
  - Lot N° 22: International and national transit centers and local exchange for Banjul.
- b) The invitation to Tender is opened to all contracting firms for the other Lots numbers.

##### 5—Acquisition of the Documents:

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## Over-the-Counter

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 10)				
Boeing 747-200	299	299	299	-1/4
Boeing 747-300	311	311	311	-1/4
Boeing 747-400	323	323	323	-1/4
Boeing 747-500	335	335	335	-1/4
Boeing 747-600	347	347	347	-1/4
Boeing 747-700	359	359	359	-1/4
Boeing 747-800	371	371	371	-1/4
Boeing 747-900	383	383	383	-1/4
Boeing 747-1000	395	395	395	-1/4
Boeing 747-1100	407	407	407	-1/4
Boeing 747-1200	419	419	419	-1/4
Boeing 747-1300	431	431	431	-1/4
Boeing 747-1400	443	443	443	-1/4
Boeing 747-1500	455	455	455	-1/4
Boeing 747-1600	467	467	467	-1/4
Boeing 747-1700	479	479	479	-1/4
Boeing 747-1800	491	491	491	-1/4
Boeing 747-1900	503	503	503	-1/4
Boeing 747-2000	515	515	515	-1/4
Boeing 747-2100	527	527	527	-1/4
Boeing 747-2200	539	539	539	-1/4
Boeing 747-2300	551	551	551	-1/4
Boeing 747-2400	563	563	563	-1/4
Boeing 747-2500	575	575	575	-1/4
Boeing 747-2600	587	587	587	-1/4
Boeing 747-2700	599	599	599	-1/4
Boeing 747-2800	611	611	611	-1/4
Boeing 747-2900	623	623	623	-1/4
Boeing 747-3000	635	635	635	-1/4
Boeing 747-3100	647	647	647	-1/4
Boeing 747-3200	659	659	659	-1/4
Boeing 747-3300	671	671	671	-1/4
Boeing 747-3400	683	683	683	-1/4
Boeing 747-3500	695	695	695	-1/4
Boeing 747-3600	707	707	707	-1/4
Boeing 747-3700	719	719	719	-1/4
Boeing 747-3800	731	731	731	-1/4
Boeing 747-3900	743	743	743	-1/4
Boeing 747-4000	755	755	755	-1/4
Boeing 747-4100	767	767	767	-1/4
Boeing 747-4200	779	779	779	-1/4
Boeing 747-4300	791	791	791	-1/4
Boeing 747-4400	803	803	803	-1/4
Boeing 747-4500	815	815	815	-1/4
Boeing 747-4600	827	827	827	-1/4
Boeing 747-4700	839	839	839	-1/4
Boeing 747-4800	851	851	851	-1/4
Boeing 747-4900	863	863	863	-1/4
Boeing 747-5000	875	875	875	-1/4
Boeing 747-5100	887	887	887	-1/4
Boeing 747-5200	899	899	899	-1/4
Boeing 747-5300	911	911	911	-1/4
Boeing 747-5400	923	923	923	-1/4
Boeing 747-5500	935	935	935	-1/4
Boeing 747-5600	947	947	947	-1/4
Boeing 747-5700	959	959	959	-1/4
Boeing 747-5800	971	971	971	-1/4
Boeing 747-5900	983	983	983	-1/4
Boeing 747-6000	995	995	995	-1/4

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 10)				
Boeing 747-6100	1007	1007	1007	-1/4
Boeing 747-6200	1019	1019	1019	-1/4
Boeing 747-6300	1031	1031	1031	-1/4
Boeing 747-6400	1043	1043	1043	-1/4
Boeing 747-6500	1055	1055	1055	-1/4
Boeing 747-6600	1067	1067	1067	-1/4
Boeing 747-6700	1079	1079	1079	-1/4
Boeing 747-6800	1091	1091	1091	-1/4
Boeing 747-6900	1103	1103	1103	-1/4
Boeing 747-7000	1115	1115	1115	-1/4
Boeing 747-7100	1127	1127	1127	-1/4
Boeing 747-7200	1139	1139	1139	-1/4
Boeing 747-7300	1151	1151	1151	-1/4
Boeing 747-7400	1163	1163	1163	-1/4
Boeing 747-7500	1175	1175	1175	-1/4
Boeing 747-7600	1187	1187	1187	-1/4
Boeing 747-7700	1199	1199	1199	-1/4
Boeing 747-7800	1211	1211	1211	-1/4
Boeing 747-7900	1223	1223	1223	-1/4
Boeing 747-8000	1235	1235	1235	-1/4
Boeing 747-8100	1247	1247	1247	-1/4
Boeing 747-8200	1259	1259	1259	-1/4
Boeing 747-8300	1271	1271	1271	-1/4
Boeing 747-8400	1283	1283	1283	-1/4
Boeing 747-8500	1295	1295	1295	-1/4
Boeing 747-8600	1307	1307	1307	-1/4
Boeing 747-8700	1319	1319	1319	-1/4
Boeing 747-8800	1331	1331	1331	-1/4
Boeing 747-8900	1343	1343	1343	-1/4
Boeing 747-9000	1355	1355	1355	-1/4
Boeing 747-9100	1367	1367	1367	-1/4
Boeing 747-9200	1379	1379	1379	-1/4
Boeing 747-9300	1391	1391	1391	-1/4
Boeing 747-9400	1403	1403	1403	-1/4
Boeing 747-9500	1415	1415	1415	-1/4
Boeing 747-9600	1427	1427	1427	-1/4
Boeing 747-9700	1439	1439	1439	-1/4
Boeing 747-9800	1451	1451	1451	-1/4
Boeing 747-9900	1463	1463	1463	-1/4
Boeing 747-10000	1475	1475	1475	-1/4

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 10)				
Boeing 747-10100	1487	1487	1487	-1/4
Boeing 747-10200	1499	1499	1499	-1/4
Boeing 747-10300	1511	1511	1511	-1/4
Boeing 747-10400	1523	1523	1523	-1/4
Boeing 747-10500	1535	1535	1535	-1/4
Boeing 747-10600	1547	1547	1547	-1/4
Boeing 747-10700	1559	1559	1559	-1/4
Boeing 747-10800	1571	1571	1571	-1/4
Boeing 747-10900	1583	1583	1583	-1/4
Boeing 747-11000	1595	1595	1595	-1/4
Boeing 747-11100	1607	1607	1607	-1/4
Boeing 747-11200	1619	1619	1619	-1/4
Boeing 747-11300	1631	1631	1631	-1/4
Boeing 747-11400	1643	1643	1643	-1/4
Boeing 747-11500	1655	1655	1655	-1/4
Boeing 747-11600	1667	1667	1667	-1/4
Boeing 747-11700	1679	1679	1679	-1/4
Boeing 747-11800	1691	1691	1691	-1/4
Boeing 747-11900	1703	1703	1703	-1/4
Boeing 747-12000	1715	1715	1715	-1/4
Boeing 747-12100	1727	1727	1727	-1/4
Boeing 747-12200	1739	1739	1739	-1/4
Boeing 747-12300	1751	1751	1751	-1/4
Boeing 747-12400	1763	1763	1763	-1/4
Boeing 747-12500	1775	1775	1775	-1/4
Boeing 747-12600	1787	1787	1787	-1/4
Boeing 747-12700	1799	1799	1799	-1/4
Boeing 747-12800	1811	1811	1811	-1/4
Boeing 747-12900	1823	1823	1823	-1/4
Boeing 747-13000	1835	1835	1835	-1/4
Boeing 747-13100	1847	1847	1847	-1/4
Boeing 747-13200	1859	1859	1859	-1/4
Boeing 747-13300	1871	1871	1871	-1/4
Boeing 747-13400	1883	1883	1883	-1/4
Boeing 747-13500	1895	1895	1895	-1/4
Boeing 747-13600	1907	1907	1907	-1/4
Boeing 747-13700	1919	1919	1919	-1/4
Boeing 747-13800	1931	1931	1931	-1/4
Boeing 747-13900	1943	1943	1943	-1/4
Boeing 747-14000	1955	1955	1955	-1/4

## Libya Ready to Cut Oil Price, Italy Says

ROME — Libya has told Italy it is ready to cut its oil prices to more competitive levels, Italian Foreign Ministry officials have said. They also said the Italian state energy corporation Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi had agreed in principle to increase its purchases of Libyan crude.

The Italians were speaking late Friday after three days of talks with a Libyan delegation led by Foreign Minister Abdel-Aziz Obeidi.

ENI's oil subsidiary Agip cut its imports of Libyan oil by 210,000 barrels a day last year after Libya refused to cut its price significantly below \$40 a barrel. With sales to other countries also lagging, Libya announced price cuts of up to \$1.20 a barrel for the first quarter of this year.

## Report Says Petromin, U.S. Devo in Project

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL — U.S. Devo Overseas of Oklahoma and Petromin of Saudi Arabia have launched a \$300-million project to process and market sulfur derived from Saudi natural gas, according to Saudi Business magazine.

The magazine, published Saturday, said Saudi exports of sulfur were expected to grow rapidly and rank near oil and gas in importance. It said the project is located in the Shadrum oil field in the eastern part of the kingdom.

## Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Jan. 22, 1982

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
AMEX	1,177.00	1,174.00	1,174.00	-1/4
AMEX-20	1,180.00	1,177.00	1,177.00	-1/4
AMEX-40	1,183.00	1,180.00	1,180.00	-1/4
AMEX-60	1,186.00	1,183.00	1,183.00	-1/4
AMEX-80	1,189.00	1,186.00	1,186.00	-1/4
AMEX-100	1,192.00	1,189.00	1,189.00	-1/4
AMEX-120	1,195.00	1,192.00	1,192.00	-1/4
AMEX-140	1,198.00	1,195.00	1,195.00	-1/4
AMEX-160	1,201.00	1,198.00	1,198.00	-1/4
AMEX-180	1,204.00	1,201.00	1,201.00	-1/4
AMEX-200	1,207.00	1,204.00	1,204.00	-1/4
AMEX-220	1,210.00	1,207.00	1,207.00	-1/4
AMEX-240	1,213.00	1,210.00	1,210.00	-1/4
AMEX-260	1,216.00	1,213.00	1,213.00	-1/4
AMEX-280	1,219.00	1,216.00	1,216.00	-1/4
AMEX-300	1,222.00	1,219.00	1,219.00	-1/4
AMEX-320	1,225.00	1,222.00	1,222.00	-1/4
AMEX-340	1,228.00	1,225.00	1,225.00	-1/4
AMEX-360	1,231.00	1,228.00	1,228.00	-1/4
AMEX-380	1,234.00	1,231.00	1,231.00	-1/4
AMEX-400	1,237.00	1,234.00	1,234.00	-1/4
AMEX-420	1,240.00	1,237.00	1,237.00	-1/4
AMEX-440	1,243.00	1,240.00	1,240.00	-1/4
AMEX-460	1,246.00	1,243.00	1,243.00	-1/4
AMEX-480	1,249.00	1,246.00	1,246.00	-1/4
AMEX-500	1,252.00	1,249.00	1,249.00	-1/4
AMEX-520	1,255.00	1,252.00	1,252.00	-1/4
AMEX-540	1,258.00	1,255.00	1,255.00	-1/4
AMEX-560	1,261.00	1,258.00	1,258.00	-1/4
AMEX-580	1,264.00	1,261.00	1,261.00	-1/4
AMEX-600	1,267.00	1,264.00	1,264.00	-1/4
AMEX-620	1,270.00	1,267.00	1,267.00	-1/4
AMEX-640	1,273.00	1,270.00	1,270.00	-1/4
AMEX-660	1,276.00	1,273.00	1,273.00	-1/4
AMEX-680	1,279.00	1,276.00	1,276.00	-1/4
AMEX-700	1,282.00	1,279.00	1,279.00	-1/4
AMEX-720	1,285.00	1,282.00	1,282.00	-1/4
AMEX-740	1,288.00	1,285.00	1,285.00	-1/4
AMEX-760	1,291.00	1,288.00	1,288.00	-1/4
AMEX-780	1,294.00	1,291.00	1,291.00	-1/4
AMEX-800	1,297.00	1,294.00	1,294.00	-1/4
AMEX-820	1,300.00	1,297.00	1,297.00	-1/4
AMEX-840	1,303.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	-1/4
AMEX-860	1,306.00	1,303.00	1,303.00	-1/4
AMEX-880	1,309.00	1,306.00	1,306.00	-1/4
AMEX-900	1,312.00	1,309.00	1,309.00	-1/4
AMEX-920	1,315.00	1,312.00	1,312.00	-1/4
AMEX-940	1,318.00	1,315.00	1,315.00	-1/4
AMEX-960	1,321.00	1,318.00	1,318.00	-1/4
AMEX-980	1,324.00	1,321.00	1,321.00	-1/4
AMEX-1000	1,327.00	1,324.00	1,324.00	-1/4

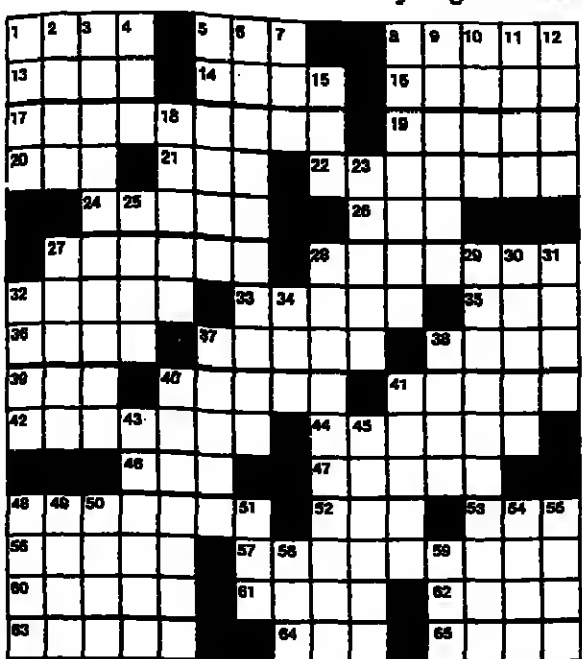
## Treasury Bills

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
TREASURY	12.50	12.48	12.48	-1/8
TREASURY-2	12.52	12.50	12.50	-1/8
TREASURY-4	12.54	12.52	12.52	-1/8
TREASURY-6	12.56	12.54	12.54	-1/8
TREASURY-8	12.58			



# CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- One of three in a fountain
  - Liberty
  - Success, e.g.
  - Time (never)
  - French fiddler
  - As of this date
  - Illegal claimant to a throne
  - Della or Pee Wee
  - Cry convulsively
  - Regret
  - Jolly of race-track fame, e.g.
  - Tavern
  - Synopsis
  - Cloth for making sacks
  - Sights in Scotland
  - French river
  - Zedong
  - Mechanical repetition
  - Beantalk character
  - Gyrate
  - French soul
  - Pinter's forte
  - Pur piece
  - Congressional period
  - "The Valachi"
- DOWN**
- Closes up, as an oil well
  - Other, in Malaga
  - Some skid-row denizens
  - "Sweet" by the moon"
  - Voices legally
  - Proselyte
  - Due follower
  - Unfamiliar
  - Activity at the mark
  - Nod's western neighbor
  - Vacationer's delight
- 12** He wrote "Pulling Your Own Strings"
- 15** Women's service org.
- 18** Extinct Ohio N.Y. group
- 22** Mirthful
- 25** Molding
- 27** Suffix with motor
- 28** French toast
- 29** Allowed to come in, as foreign products
- 30** Hard as
- 31** Auctioneer's last word
- 32** Parts of bikinis
- 34** Noah's second son
- 37** Trifling sum
- 38** British carbine
- 40** Gets rid of
- 41** Barker's pitch
- 43** Consolation
- 45** Rembrandt, for one
- 48** Some are high; some are low
- 49** Astrigent
- 50** 320 rods
- 51** One of seven: Abbr.
- 54** A 75-0 football score, e.g.
- 55** Family or shoe follower
- 58** Hunters' org.
- 59** Bill's possible future

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## B.LONDIE



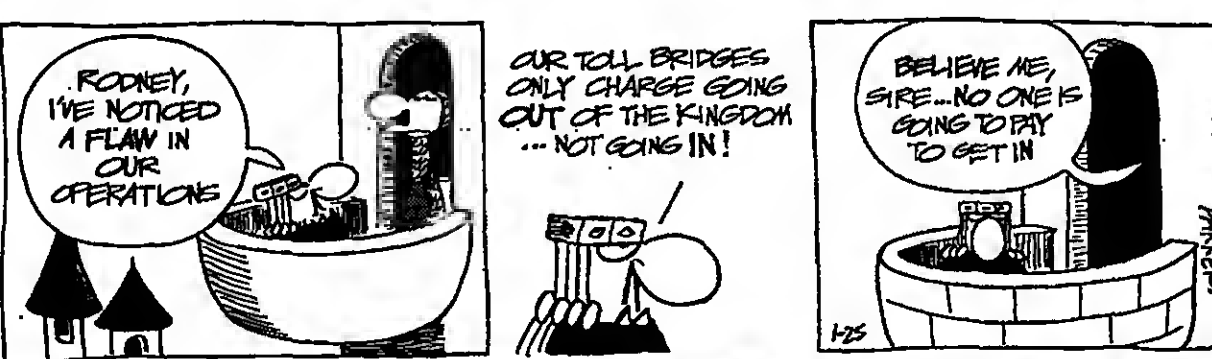
## B.BEETLE



## ANDY CAPP



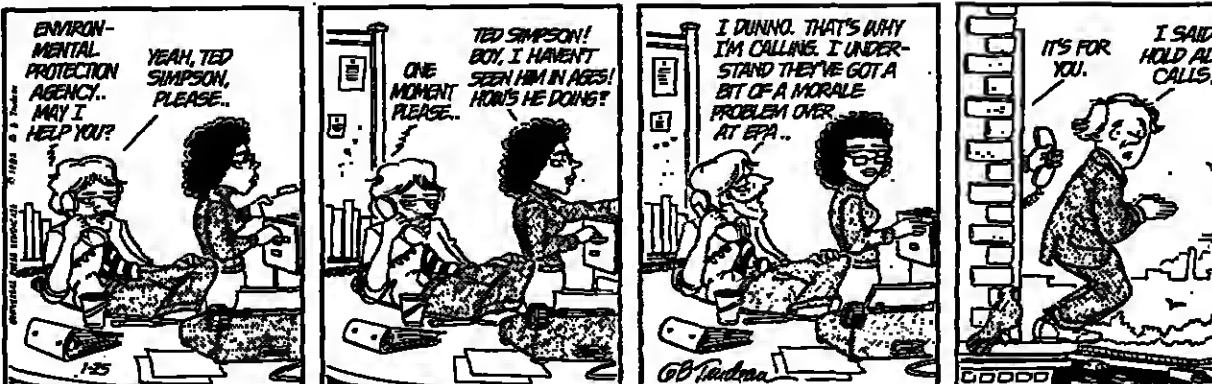
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN

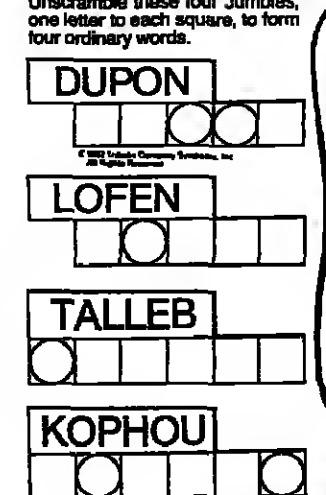


## DOONESBURY

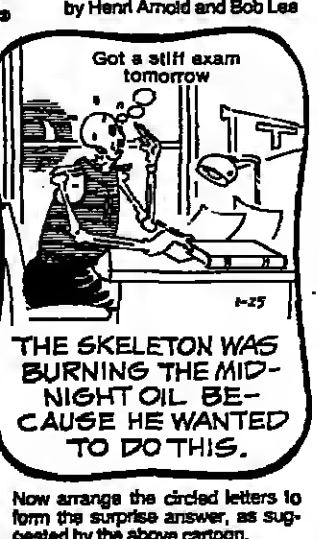


## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



## THE SKELETON WAS BURNING THE MID-NIGHT OIL BECAUSE HE WANTED TO DO THIS.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: OUTDO PIOUS COUPON MISUSE

Answer: What a ladle is—A SOUP SCOOP

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHY, GEORGE EVERETT WILSON! WHOEVER HEARD OF RAVING A BATHROOM TO A CHILD?"

# BOOKS

## FACING THE MUSIC

By Harold C. Schonberg. 464 pp. \$17.95.  
Summit Books/Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

THE BEST WAY to enter the musical world of Harold C. Schonberg, as reflected in this collection of articles written for The New York Times, is to turn the book over and examine the photo of the author on the reverse side of the dust jacket. This is not the solemn countenance of a musicologist. It is rather the happy, smiling countenance of a youngish sexagenarian who found the awesome responsibilities of senior music critic a lot of fun. Which is not to say that he didn't take his responsibilities seriously and discharge them conscientiously. This is a serious book. But the more seriously you take it, and the more you know about its subjects, the more fun it is to read.

Familiar, Readable, Entertaining

What distinguished Harold Schonberg from his colleagues during his 20 years as senior music critic was his accomplishment in never forgetting that he was first and foremost a journalist, not an academic, a reporter as well as a commentator, and in addressing a newspaper's readers in a familiar, readable and often entertaining vernacular.

This would not alone have made him a fine critic. But behind the vernacular there was always an alert, inquiring and perceptive mind, the ability to draw upon erudition rather than display it, and a fund of enthusiasm and genuine, life-long love of music that encouraged him to ride his hobby horse and share the exhilaration with his readers.

The hobby horses are trotted out in orderly procession in this collection: criticism, performance, composers, opera and singing, the piano and pianists, and the journalistically attractive anecdote. His favorite hobby horse, as he tells us in his introduction, has been performance practice, especially of the 19th century. It is an area shamefully neglected by musicology, and it is the area in which Schonberg has made his most original, his most valuable and probably his most enduring contribution.

Expert on Piano and Pianists

It is unfortunate that he has commonly been thought of in the musical world as primarily an expert on the piano and pianists. He has been that, but his expertise and enthusiasm have ranged far wider, especially to opera and song. Both are well represented here with no less than 100 pages (while the piano and pianists get a mere 30).

The newspaper critic's tragedy and dilemma is that his production is inevitably ephemeral. Here today, gone tomorrow. The value of this book lies in its recalling from remembrance or even oblivion the work of a critic who, for the music-loving reader, has ever been a highly informed, stimulating, sometimes, for some, exasperating, but most of the time, most delightful and rewarding companion.

Henry Pleasants is a music critic for the International Herald Tribune.

# CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEGOTIATIONS are under way between the Soviet and United States chess federations to arrange a match between two brilliant young grandmasters — 18-year-old Gari Kasparov of Baku and 21-year-old Yasser Seirawan of Seattle.

Neither player pulls any punches, although their styles are different. Seirawan, one of Viktor Korchnoi's seconds in the recent world championship match, likes to entrench opponents in a positional web. He also keeps an eye out for stray pawns and has no qualms about undertaking severe tasks of defense to justify his greed.

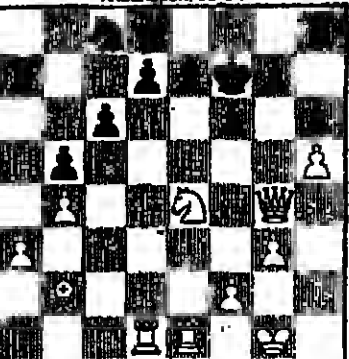
Kasparov, on the other hand, is the foremost of today's gambit players, speculatively sacrificing for attack at every opportunity. And if there is no opportunity, he'll make one. An example of his talent is his sensational victory over the Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson in the eighth round of the Interpolis International Tournament in Tilburg, the Netherlands.

The idea in using a tempo for a pawn move like 4 P-QR3 is to be able to develop the QN at B3, where it exerts most force in the center without allowing a multiplying pin with...B-N5. Despite a variety of reasonable replies, such as 4...B-B3, 4...P-B4 and 4...B-N2, which Andersson plays here, the system is currently successful.

Andersson has often chosen the defense with 4...B-N2; 5 N-B3, N-K5; 6 N-K4, B-N1 to simplify into what is intended to be less complicated play. Against Kasparov's 7 N-Q2, a retreat with 7...B-N2 would have left the black QB facing a brick wall in the center after 8 P-K4.

However, Andersson's 7...B-N3 also had a drawback: the absence of this bishop from the queenside could be exploited by pressure against that sector by the fianchetto of the white KB beginning with 8 P-KN3. (After 8...N-B3, Kasparov had to beware of 9 B-N27, N-B10 10 BxR7, N-B7ch, costing white his queen.)

The advance went 10 P-QN4 was not a sacrifice, for 11 P-R3, P-R1; 12 BxP7 would have been powerfully met by 12...N-NP1. Once the white QBP was exchanged, Andersson had a better chance of escaping pressure from the white center.



Position after 23...R-QR2

What looked like an impregnable defense was brilliantly pierced by the piece sacrifice with 24 N-NP1. On 24...B-N7, Black would have been crushed by 25 Q-N6ch, K-B1; 26 BxR, P-B2; 27 K-K61.

Andersson's superior defense got as far as 28...N-B2, but then Kasparov played 29 BxPch! The deadly bishop could not be captured, since 29...NxB; 30 Q-N7ch, K-K1; 31 Q-Rch, K-Q2; 32 Q-N would have won easily for White, while 29...RxB7 would have allowed 30 Q-N8mate.

After 30 B-N7, Andersson's gave up because 30...R-N1; 31 P-R6 denies any defense to 32 P-R7.

# RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

BBC WORLD SERVICE										
News of 0000, 0300, 0600, 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2100, 2400, 2700, 3000 GMT										
Western Europe		20	11730	11	25450	41	7140	19	15070	
m kHz			11860		11990	31	9410		15310	
42	648	W	15070	Southern Africa		25	11670	16	11750	
	648		15070	m kHz			12090		12790	
	6492		16782	41	6005	19	12670		12670	
41	7130	13	21470	41	7185	19	13310	11	25450	
	7185		22220		7220					
	7220	11	25450	31	9410	14	17770		17770	
North and North-West Africa				25	11920	13	17770		17770	
31	9410		9770		11820	31	20710		20710	
	9770		9770		12090	25	12715		12715	
25	12090	m kHz	19	18070	11	25450	31	9410	31	9410
19	18070	41	9770		15400	Southern Asia			8945	
East Africa				41	7185					
	m kHz	31	7220		12605		m kHz		17770	
	m kHz	31	9410	11	25450		8415	25	11750	
212	1413	25	12080		12120		11955		11955	
41	7185	25	12085	Middle East		41	9410	19	18290	
	7185	12	12075		m kHz	31	9410		15425	
	7200	19	18070	212	1222		9410	14	17770	
31	9410	14	16785	449	439	25	11750	13	21550	
	9580	13	21710	41	6005		11955	11	25450	



# Phil Mahre, With Giant Slalom Victory, Clinches Overall World Cup Title

## U.S. Skier Wins as Stenmark Slips on Second Run

From Agency Dispatches

WENGEN, Switzerland — Phil Mahre of the United States won the Lauberhorn giant slalom Sunday to clinch his second straight overall World Cup title.

Swedish ace Ingemar Stenmark, who was leading by almost a second after the first heat, lost valuable time when he took a corner too fast, nearly left the track in the second heat and finished runner-up after a string of five consecutive victories.

"I know I could have taken it easy but I wanted to go as fast as possible," Stenmark said. "I am very disappointed. I really wanted to win, but I do not seem to have had any luck in Wengen since 1977."

Mahre was clocked an aggregate 1:34.8 for the two heats down the steep 55-gate course. Stenmark had posted the best intermediate times in both heats trailed him by 0.29 seconds.

Mahre, an all-arounder who has made much ground by competing regularly in the downhill as well, now has accumulated 262 points, four less than the total that gained him his first title last season.

Stenmark has 179 and could stay alive by entering the downhill

in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, next month and thereby earn points in the paper race combining downhill and slalom results.

But Stenmark said again Sunday that he would have nothing to do with the downhill and would concentrate instead on winning the slalom and giant slalom gold medals at the world championships starting this week in Schladming, Austria.

In the overall slalom, Mahre moved up to share first place with Stenmark at 105 points.

"I made good runs — not perfect — with several little mistakes," Mahre said. "But it enabled me to put pressure on the skier coming behind me."

Third in Sunday's slalom was Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein, followed by Steve Mahre, fourth, who turned in the second best time in the second heat through 55 gates on the Lauberhorn course with its 155-meter drop. The first heat had 56 gates.

Joel Gaspoz of Switzerland, who finished sixth, was disqualified for violating rules by changing his equipment during the race.

The slalom and a subsequent downhill made it a mammoth racing day on the Lauberhorn course.

as, rated as "classics" on the World Cup circuit. The two events had to be crammed into one day because fog had forced organizers to break off Saturday's downhill.

Phil Mahre reacted coolly to the outcome, saying he was "quite happy to have scored my first victory in a classic."

But he added he was equally happy that clinching the title means that he did not have to come back for the last World Cup races in Europe next month and in March.

"The World Cup is over, really, unless Ingemar chooses to run the downhill in Garmisch," Phil Mahre said. "So I don't think I'll come back in March. I'll just stay home and keep building my house."

Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, winner of Friday's slalom at Lenzerheide, West Germany, was third, followed by her teammate, Petra Wenzel.

Cooper's teammate, Tamara McKinney, who was skiing with a broken hand strapped to her pole, had the fastest time after the first run, but had to abandon the second heat after gate faults.

Cooper was fifth after the first of the two runs. "I took more

## Cooper Takes Her First Victory

From Agency Dispatches

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany — Christin Cooper of the United States won her first race in three years of World Cup competition Saturday, taking the slalom as season point-leader Erika Hess of Switzerland suffered a rare fall.

Cooper negotiated two runs, flagged with 56 and 59 gates, respectively, in 50.39 and 46.14 seconds for a winning total of 1 minute, 36.53 seconds in the last women's slalom before the World Championships in Schladming, Austria, which start Thursday.

France's Perrine Pelen was second with a 1:36.79 total. She had the best time in the second heat with 46.05 after placing seventh in the first lap.

Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, winner of Friday's slalom at Lenzerheide, West Germany, was third, followed by her teammate, Petra Wenzel.

Cooper's teammate, Tamara McKinney, who was skiing with a broken hand strapped to her pole, had the fastest time after the first run, but had to abandon the second heat after gate faults.

Cooper was fifth after the first of the two runs. "I took more

chances in the second run and it paid off," Cooper said.

Conditions were good on the 670-meter long slope with a vertical drop of 180 meters, with a fresh snow to soften the piste.

Hess, who has won four slalom events so far this season, was trailing McKinney by .56 seconds in third place after the first run, had the best intermediate time in the second run, but was thrown off-balance on a bump in the second run, tried frantically to recover but missed a gate and took a tumble.

Cooper climbed to third place in the overall world cup standings following her victory, but still lies 117 points behind top-placed Hess.

Austria's Anni Kronbichler, who had been a close second at Lenzerheide, fell in the first slalom run here, while France's Fabienne Serfat fell in the second.



Christin Cooper ... Chances paid off.

9. Andrea Limbacher, Yugoslavia, 51.43, 46.55, 1:37.98.

10. The Marie-Rose Gierke, Italy, 51.31, 47.26, 1:38.57 and Cindy Nelson, U.S., 51.08, 47.28, 1:38.36.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Christin Cooper, U.S., 50.39, 46.14, 1:36.53 seconds.

2. Perrine Pelen, France, 50.74, 46.05, 1:36.79.

3. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 50.46, 46.14, 1:36.60.

4. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 51.11, 46.49, 1:37.60.

5. Daniela Zini, Italy, 51.44, 47.21, 1:38.65.

6. Pierre Chedot, Italy, 51.26, 47.21, 1:38.47.

7. Dorota Tichak, Poland, 51.47, 47.23, 1:38.70.

8. Malgorzata Tichak, Poland, 51.33, 47.38, 1:38.71.

9. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 51.43, 47.28, 1:38.71.

10. Garry Stevenson, Canada, 51.43, 47.28, 1:38.71.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 255 points.

2. Irene Eder, West Germany, 242.

3. Christin Cooper, U.S., 136.

4. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 118.

5. Nelson and Pelen, 107.

6. Elisabeth Chedot, France, 83.

7. Marie-Rose Gierke, Italy, 83.

8. Garry Stevenson, Canada, 77.

9. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 77.

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## Weirather Takes Delayed Downhill

From Agency Dispatches

WENGEN, Switzerland — Harti Weirather of Austria won the men's World Cup downhill Sunday on the Lauberhorn when the race was completely rerun after being abandoned Saturday due to fog.

Weirather, the defending World Cup downhill champion, led an Austrian 1-2-3-4 sweep of the Lauberhorn classic. He was timed 2:04.43 for the 3.5-kilometer (2.1-mile) course, which was shortened because of a threatening new spell of freak weather.

Trailing him by 0.50 seconds was Erwin Resch, second, followed by Peter Wirsberger, third and veteran Franz Klammer.

For Klammer, the veteran who scored his first victory on the course seven years ago, was a cruel defeat. He had been a clear leader when the Lauberhorn downhill was broken off Saturday after 13 skiers had gone down the track, but suffered from an early start Sunday and the fresh snow slowed him down on the 40 gates course.

When the organizers ordered the race stopped Saturday because shifting fog in the upper section of the course created irregular condi-

tions at key points, Klammer was leading six other Austrians, including world downhill champion Leonhard Stock.

Stock, who finished sixth Sunday, was one of three other Austrians in the first ten.

Firmin Zurbriegen of Switzerland won 25 World Cup points by capturing the combined, a paper race based on the standings in Tuesday's giant slalom at Adelboden near here in which he finished seventh and Sunday's downhill.

Rapidly changing weather conditions left the downhill race again in doubt until shortly before the start. Intermittent snow made the choice of the right wax important.

One who seemed to have waxing trouble was Steve Podborski, the Canadian ace and only non-Austrian winner of a downhill this winter. He finished 11th.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Harti Weirather, Austria, 2:04.43.

2. Erwin Resch, Austria, 2:04.93.

3. Peter Wirsberger, Austria, 2:05.46.

4. Firmin Zurbriegen, Switzerland, 2:05.96.

5. Franz Klammer, Switzerland, 2:06.42.

6. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 2:06.85.

7. Urs Ruedy, Switzerland, 2:08.85.

8. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 2:09.04.

9. Mario Ross, Switzerland, 2:09.19.

10. Uli Stille, Austria, 2:09.32.

11. Steve Podborski, Canada, 2:10.19.

12. Garry Stevenson, Canada, 2:10.32.

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## Language

## Casting a Narrow Net

By William Safire

NEW YORK — It may seem easy to coin new words and catch phrases, but the trouble is that somebody has usually beaten you to it. The same goes in spades for boosted coinages, those expressions that play on famous phrases: After "Iron Curtain" came a bunch of assorted draperies, of which "bamboo curtain" is the only survivor, and "Third World" (out of "Third World") and "Fourth World" (out of "Fourth World").



Safire

Out of "broadcasting" came, quite naturally, "televasting," on the theory that television, rather than broads, was being casted. That casting construction has been used again.

Bernard Ritzinger of Moline, Ill., calls the latest casting "a new one on me" and envisions strange usages like "Cable News Network" and "Cable News Network" (narrowcaster Daniel Schorr said "I wonder who came up with it first").

I have been lying in wait for this query. Thanks to David Gibson of Hamlin, N.Y., I have in hand a publication called "Transactions of SMPE" for the year 1927. In this little-read item put out by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, John B. Taylor of the General Electric Co. described the transmission of speech over a beam of light, and wrote: "The demonstration of music in a beam or pencil of directed light has been called 'narrow-casting' in order to invite comparison and contrast with the parallel art of broadcasting."

EVERY administration likes to have its own lush-lush name for its lush-lush studies. In the Nixon-Ford era, those ultra-secure, wide-ranging, argument-stimulating memorandums about national-security problems (rating only compound adjectives) were called "nissims." "Have you read the nissim on China?" was the first secret question I heard as a White House aide. When I asked, "What's a nissim?" I was promptly dropped "out of the loop" for lack of clearance (or irrelevance, which was worse), but I soon discovered that "nissim" was a nonce word for "NSSM," the National Security Study Memorandum.

When the Carter men replaced the Republicans in the basement of the White House, Zbigniew Brzezinski wanted a change of name for the top-secret reports that his men would soon be churning out. The order went out that the words "National Security" would be replaced by "Presidential Study Memorandum." This would be implemented, as they foolishly say, an astute member of the conceptual framework's union realized what the resulting acronym would sound like, and the word "Study" was changed to "Review." Through the Carter years, the PRM was the target of all the tugging and handling, and I found myself asking a source on a street corner, "Can you get me a copy of Prim-10?"

The first thing the Reagan men did upon taking office was to scrap the PRM. Their name for the same old stuff is not well known, because it defies pronunciation: "NSDD." It stands for National Security Decision Directive. You don't hear pundits and reporters on street corners asking, "Can you get me a copy of NSDD-1?" because (1) there have not been studies this time around, and (2) nobody in the bureaucracy knows how to ask for one.

"HELP! I must get an answer before I go crazy!" expostulates Matthew Haines of New York. "Ever since Solidarity has been in the news, people in the media keep pronouncing Lech Walesa's name as though there were an 'n' in it. Is this correct? Is Walesa's name pronounced 'Walesa'?"

No. It is pronounced "Vawen-sa." Start with the "v": As in many languages, the "v" is pronounced as a "w." Now take the "n": In Polish, this is an irregular letter with a slash through it that does not exist in English; it sounds like the English "w," "weh." That gives us "vawen-sa," and we haven't even finished with the "l." Witkorski Weintraub, professor emeritus of Polish language and literature at Harvard University, tells me that, when followed by an "n," the nasal quality of the "l" makes the "e" sound like a French "un."

That takes you to "va-wen-sa," hinting at an "n" but not coming down hard on it. Add a normal "a," and you have "Vawensa," spelled "Walesa."

New York Times Service

## Passport to Paris Fashion Showings

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The spring Paris couture collections, which opened yesterday with Nina Ricci, will go on all week for press and professionals. After that, they will be opened, in theory, to one and all.

The collections used to be one of Paris' major attractions, a top priority on the agenda of most women visiting Paris for the first time. In the days when Paris couture ruled the world, chic Parisians also flocked to them for the excitement of the shows themselves, and also to get the news straight from the source and carry it to their local dressmakers. The lucky ones with model's measurements also tried to buy a dress.

In those days, houses like Christian Dior were fully booked every day for three months and getting in was like breaking into Fort Knox. Fashion houses also kept a stable of beautiful models on hand, as many as 16 at Dior (as against six today).

But things have changed and the interest in couture is no longer what it used to be. Collections are shorter and shown twice or three times a week instead of every day. Some houses, such as Saint Laurent, Hanne Mori and Ungaro, hold one big show at the beginning of the season for the press and preferred customers, then move on to video.

However, foreigners, students of fashion and a shrinking clientele still attend the collections. For those interested, here is a list for the coming season compiled by Gullula Knutson of the Paris bureau of The New York Times:

mid-May, but special arrangements can be made for private presentations. Showroom can accommodate 20 people.

Chanel, 31 Rue Cambon (tel: 261 5455). Shows are run daily from February through April. Salon accepts only a dozen reservations for each show and they are usually filled, so it is wise to check well in advance.

Christian Dior, 30 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 5444). Ask for "reception haute couture." Showings are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m. and run from February until mid-May. They will always ask if you are in the fashion business. The correct answer is "no." Salon seats 150.

Courrèges, 40 Rue François I (tel: 720 7044). Will show a couture collection Jan. 26, but no regular showings after that.

Givenchy, 3 Avenue George V (tel: 723 8136). Ask for Mme. Aubrey. Daily showings run from February through mid-May at 3 p.m. Salon can seat 20.

Ensemble Ungaro, 2 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 5203). Showings on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. for about two months, starting in February. About 40 people are accommodated in salon where video presentation is made on big screen.

Jean Paul, 7 Rue Florentin (tel: 260 3610). Shows on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. Salon seats from 50 to 70 people.

Jean-Louis Scherrer, 51 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 359 5539). Ask for Mylena de Lichtenstein. Shows February through March, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. Salon can seat 100.

Levin, 22 Faubourg St. Honoré (tel: 265 1440). Showings at 3:30 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays for about two months after opening. Salon can seat 50. Private showings can be arranged.

Louis Feraud, 88 Faubourg St. Honoré (tel: 265 2729). Ask for Patricia. Shows Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. until mid-May. Fruit juice and whiskey available. Salon holds 130. Shows are live now, but Feraud is contemplating a new type of presentation with mannequins parading in front of a screen on which closeups of fashion details will be projected.

Nina Ricci, 39 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 7888). Couture shows presented Mondays through Fridays at 3 p.m. for about three months. At 11 a.m. daily, the boutique or ready-to-wear collection is shown.

Per Spook, 30 Avenue George V (tel: 723 0019). Showings Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. from February until work on the new collection begins, usually two months later. Salon seats 40 to 60.

Philippe Venet, 62 Rue François I (tel: 723 3363). Showings Tuesdays and Thursdays through March. Salon holds 40 spectators.

Torresani, 9 Faubourg St. Honoré (tel: 266 1414). Showings at 4:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday until mid-March.

Yves Saint Laurent, 5 Avenue Marceau (tel: 723 7271). Ask for Mlle. de Luthinghausen. Video presentations starting in mid-February through mid-July on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m.



Visit a Paris couture shop and fill in your own fashions.

## Letter From Shaoxing China's 'Cheap Red'

By Michael Parks

SHAOXING, China — "Wine and scholars — those are Shaoxing's two traditions, but we are not sure which came first. Personally, I think the wine," Tang Renlin said.

Tang, 46, a school teacher and sometime writer of lyric poetry, then offered a toast with Shaoxing wine to a visitor and the other regulars at "his" table in the corner of the Xian Hen winery shop.

"I am not sure that wine promotes scholarship," Tang said. "But I do know that our scholars promote Shaoxing wine."

Tang was thinking of Shaoxing's most illustrious son, the writer Lu Xun (Lu Hsiang), who patronized the Xian Hen winery while he lived here, and widely extolled the virtues of Shaoxing rice wine after he left.

"Special Effects" "For Lu Xun, wine was essential to both life and writing," Tang said, sipping a bit more wine from his cup. "Shaoxing is something very special, with very special effects."

Shen Xiong, manager of the Shaoxing General Winery, also claims special virtues for the wine, which is one of China's most famous. "If you drink a bit of Shaoxing wine each day, you will certainly stay fit," Shen said.

A vigorous 67 with no intention of retiring despite his half a century in the winery, Shen drinks about a pint of wine at both lunch and dinner each day and recommends that others do the same.

"Shaoxing wine has a 2,000-year history," he continued, explaining that this is the length of time where there are records in this 4,100-year-old town documenting not just the process by which it is made but also the preservation of the yeast used in the wine's fermentation. "No one can duplicate our yeast — it has come down to us over 20 centuries, year to year — and no one can duplicate the water we use."

Made of Rice and Millet Shaoxing wine is made of glutinous rice plus some millet — soaked, steamed, then fermented with water from nearby Jiao Lake for nearly 30 days before the wine is drawn off, filtered and bottled to sterilize it — and then aged in sealed stone jars for three to six years, sometimes as long as 10 years.

This produces the basic Shaoxing wine — the name translates roughly as "cheap red" — and it accounts for about a third of the winery's annual output of 30,000 tons. The process is varied to make three other types, which are sweeter and a bit higher in alcohol content.

"We put a lot of effort now into passing from father to son the techniques of making what we believe is a unique wine," Shen said. "At the same time, however, we want to modernize our production methods and increase our output, and this is a bit difficult."

"Tasting sessions" are a key part of the winery's efforts at quality control and training younger workers. "We first of all want to ensure the traditional quality of our product," Shen said of the sessions, which are held regularly within each section of the winery and occasionally for the entire staff of 1,000 people. "But we also want to instruct the younger workers in what constitutes quality — how the wine should look and feel and smell and, most of all, how it should taste."

And that, Shen continued, should be "rich and mellow in flavor." This is what distinguishes Shaoxing wine from China's other famous rice wines, Shen said.

Subjective "Lu Xun wrote that few things in life are more subjective than the appreciation of wine," a teacher, Li Shihai, commented. "We often discuss the merits of the various wines as we sit here each evening, but we never come to agreement — except, of course, that we prefer Shaoxing wine to any other."

Shen said that demand for Shaoxing wine has increased enough to make it a valuable commodity. In 1981, a year when the output was valued at \$12 million a year, but that output cannot be increased substantially without greater supplies of hard-to-get, high-quality glutinous rice, which cannot be grown in large amounts.

Jim Jingling, a clerk at the Xian Hen winery shop, has to ration each customer to one pint.

"Some days," Jim said, "we just run out, and people ask, 'What kind of winery shop has no wine?'" He said the most famous winery in all China runs out of wine? "We have thought about making our own wine, but we are cooperatively owned and lack the capital for equipment and facilities. Besides, the good wine takes five or six years to mature."

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JOHN K. 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